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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THERE is an end to campaigning in Italy (on any large scale) for the present. Austria, in regard to the Venetian question, has at least four months given to her in which to consider whether she will take money or risk her life; Garibaldi's army is disbanded, and the hero of the day and of the age has retired to his little island without the slightest official power, but with the most powerful name that can be put forward to gain adherents and supporters for any enterprise in which the Liberator of Italy may think fit to engage. In the meanwhile the British public is occupied with the movements, more or less important, of several Royal personages. The Prince of Wales's return had been sufficiently delayed to excite some loyal fears for his safety, and the slow sailing of her Majesty's frigates across the Atlantic has not been lost sight of by those who never lose sight of any opportunity for pointing out the inefficiency of all our Government arrangements. French and American vessels of war might, no doubt, have performed the

voyage in a shorter space of time; but so, also, might English, only the object, in this particular case, was not so much speed as security. The ship which bore the Prince and his fortunes was not bound to arrive in English seas in a certain number of days, in spite of impeding winds and fogs; but it was bound to land him in safety within a reasonable space of time, and this is just what it has done.

Scarcely had the Heir to the Throne arrived when we received the news of Mr. Lincoln's election as President of the United States. Those English papers which occupy themselves about the matter at all seem pleased that he should have been chosen; and the choice, indeed, appears to have been a fortunate one for our transatlantic relatives, though Mr. Lincoln does not belong to the party which, by diminishing (if not abolishing) the duties on all imports, would benefit England in a direct commercial sense. It was thought at one time, at least in this country, that the rejection of the southern candidate, and the election of Mr. Lincoln, who is opposed to

slavery, would lead to a disruption of the Union. We are glad to find that the American papers and the best-informed correspondents of our own journals anticipate no such disastrous result. The feeling, however, against Mr. Lincoln (who is nevertheless very moderate in the expression of his sentiments concerning slavery and the laws affecting slaves) was so strong in the South that in many States not a single vote was recorded in his favour. At the same time it must be remembered to what terrible consequences anything approaching the expression of anti-slavery opinions exposes a man in about one-half of the freest country on the face of the globe—a great and glorious Republic, in which every one possesses the utmost freedom of speech and action, provided only that he speaks and acts in exact accordance with the views of his fellow-citizens.

The unexpected arrival of the Empress Eugénie at London-bridge, and her journey from the station "in a common street cab" to Claridges Hotel, have filled all the gossippers of



THE RIFLE BRIGADE BALL AT GUILDHALL.



London with wonder; nor was their amazement in any way abated when they learned that the next morning her Imperial Majesty went out on foot and made some purchases in Regent-street, and that she afterwards visited the Crystal Palace in a carriage which had actually been hired at a livery-stable! Our readers have been told how she started for York by the ordinary train, declining to avail herself of the special carriage which the directors of the Great Northern would have placed at her disposal; how she continued her journey to Edinburgh; how she performed a pilgrimage to Holyrood, and "gazed wistfully" at the turrets surmounting the chamber of Mary Stuart; and even how a gentleman of her suite entered an hostelry of great antiquity and remained there for some little time! It seems to us a great pity that a French gentleman cannot enter an old inn, whether as an antiquarian or as a consumer, without the fact being chronicled and made public by the local liner; and in the same way we regret that a French lady, travelling for the sake of her health and in the strictest incognito, cannot proceed from one place to another without having her movements regularly reported, and even her appearance criticised. The latter operation is one which the Empress Eugénie can afford to submit to better than most women, on or off a throne; but that does not lessen the impertinence of the man who stares at her to see whether she looks tired, or whether she is really ill as those suspicious prints the French Government papers declare her to be. This is the fate of all distinguished persons, from the popular singer to the most powerful Sovereign. We allow them to be well or to die, but never quite believe in their indisposition. "The English," observed a great vocalist of the last generation, "will never understand that a singer is as liable to have a headache or a cold as any one else." "More liable" should have been the word, and the same may certainly be said of Emperors. One "Imperial progress" alone, even when made under the most favourable circumstances, must be enough to wear out the energy, and therefore weaken the health, of a delicate woman such as the Empress Eugénie is said to be; and the recent state visit to Algeria was performed under no such conditions. Grief, anxiety, mere physical fatigue, or even such ill health as Mrs. Jones or Mrs. Brown are allowed to suffer under and grumble at to their soul's content, may have prompted our illustrious visitor to seek repose and change of scene in a country which at this particular season of the year is not remarkable for its health-giving qualities. She will at least, however, find one thing in Scotland which she could not have met with in France—rest and security from those irksome ceremonial forms which perpetually surround every one who holds such an exalted position as belongs to her. In the meanwhile we do not pity the wife of Napoleon III. (who, whatever else he may be, is, at all events, a man of the world, and, as such, far above the level of those kingly and Imperial "snobs" who cannot dissociate the idea of Royalty from court dresses and coaches and six) for having to drive to Claridge's Hotel in a common street-cab (her Imperial husband, when he lived among us, was known to prefer hansoms); but we do pity her for having her steps dodged wherever she goes by a common penny-a-ner.

The Empress of Austria, whose portrait, a few years since, on the first page of the *Almanach de Gotha*, must have caused a good many extra copies of that solemn and courtly (and, to the general reader, singularly uninteresting) publication to be sold, is also suffering from illness, and seeks restoration to health in a directly opposite direction to that taken by the Empress Eugénie. There appears to us more wisdom in prescribing a voyage to Madeira for a lady of delicate constitution than in sending her, at this period of the year, to the north of Scotland; and we are inclined to think that, in the medical line, the Emperor of Austria has better advisers than the Emperor of the French. It would be fortunate for him, and for all Europe, if he would listen, while there is yet time, to a little good counsel of a political kind. Putting aside documentary rights which no one will respect, and treaties which every one (including himself) has broken, is there no one who can persuade this Monarch to accept, before the fighting season commences, some really sound, practical advice on the subject of Venetia and its wished-for cession?

#### THE FIFTE BRIGADE BALL AT GUILDHALL.

THE City of London Rifle Brigade having once determined to give a ball at the Guildhall, it required very little persuasion to induce a large number of people to purchase tickets, since the brigade itself is so large that even its members with their personal friends would make a pretty numerous assembly. Accordingly, on Thursday, the 16th, the noble old building whose annals record the doings of three centuries of citizens—many of them able to defend their rights by force of arms, and standing out stoutly for their liberties—was the scene of an entertainment which must have been a very gratifying spectacle to every one concerned.

There was something consistent in choosing the place where they have surmounted the first difficulties of drill and formed themselves into one of the finest corps in the kingdom as the arena in which to celebrate their first regular public festival; and all the decorations and fittings, which seem to transform the old hall into some incongruous but luxurious palace, had a charm in themselves, since it seemed only like our old friend putting on a new dress to welcome us. The one excellence of Guildhall is the abundance of light which the admirable arrangements of gas always secure; and on Thursday all the usual decorations, the banners, the flags, the plume of spun glass, shone almost more brilliantly than ever, while to an excellent band the volunteers and their fair friends kept up dance after dance with a perseverance worthy of that or any other cause. At about eleven o'clock the scene was one moving mass of rustling silk, soft, downy muslin, glancing shoulders, and green, gray, and parti-coloured uniforms, while everything seemed to indicate that the 2500 guests were making the most of the opportunity for enjoyment.

THE NAVY OF ITALY.—The *Pays* publishes the following:—"We have received from Ancona some fresh details as to the plans adopted at Turin for organising the navy of the new Italian State. The creation of a maritime conscription has, it is said, been decided on, and the execution of that important measure, borrowing from France, is to be immediately commenced. It will be applied to all the Italian coast, which will be divided into different zones. The chief town in each of those districts will take the title of maritime arrondissement, and will comprise a certain number of sub-arrondissements and quarters. The port of Ancona, which is destined to become the maritime arsenal of Italy on the Adriatic, will be the chief town of all the coast of the States of the Church and part of that of Naples. It will have for sub-arrondissements the ports of Rimini, Pesaro, and Giulianova. As soon as this projected organisation shall have been officially decreed—that is to say, about the 25th or 30th inst., a general levy of seamen will be ordered on the newly-annexed Italian shore. The men raised by that levy must be inscribed in their quarters, and directed to the ports fixed on. Those furnished by the Roman coast will be sent to Ancona, where a directing office for the crews of the Italian fleet will be established. Another establishment of the same kind will be formed at Naples for the levy in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies."

M. PERSIGNY, it is said, contemplates retiring from the London Embassy altogether, and that he will accept the 100,000 francs allowance enjoyed by M. Walewski, who will in turn take M. Persigny's place.

## Foreign Intelligence.

### FRANCE.

The *Moniteur*, after a long silence on the subject of the Empress's visit to Scotland, publishes the following short paragraph:—"The sad blow which her Majesty the Empress has experienced in her family affections having rendered a change of air necessary for her health, her Majesty left three days since to make, in the most private manner, a journey in England and Scotland for a few weeks. Her Majesty left on Wednesday morning (of last week), and the Emperor accompanied her to the railway station."

It is reported that Count de Morny is about to start for Rome on a special mission, with an autograph letter from the Emperor. It has been boldly maintained in a political pamphlet that the Emperor ought to be his own Pope; that it would be greatly to the advantage of France to be made independent of Rome, and that the supremacy of the Gallican Church ought, in the true interests of the nation, to be vested in the Crown.

The Paris papers assert that the necessary measures have been resolved upon by the directors of the Turkish Bank for buying up the Kaimes at Constantinople, and withdrawing them from circulation.

### SPAIN.

The *Espana* of Madrid states that the Queen has written an autograph letter to the King of Naples explaining the line of policy which her Government is obliged to follow in Italy under present circumstances, and expressing sympathy with his position.

The Marquis de Miraflores has been appointed Spanish Ambassador at Rome.

The Queen has presented a rich sword to General Goyon.

The Queen is reported to be enceinte.

The *Espana*, in an announcement that the English squadron has been ordered to Lisbon, says:—"We remember that another English squadron was sent to the same place when the events of San Carlo de la Rapita (Count de Montemolin's affair) occurred. Whenever political movements are apprehended in Spain, England takes measures for protecting her Portuguese colony."

### PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Government begins to assume a determined attitude in its diplomatic exchanges with Denmark, and its journalistic organ declares that "if the Danish Government were to obtain by pressure in the elections of the Duchy of Schleswig a majority favourable to Denmark, the Confederation collectively, and the great German Powers severally, will have to inquire what measures may be necessary to compel Denmark to fulfil the obligations which the conventions of 1852 imposed on her with regard to the Duchy of Schleswig as well as to that of Holstein-Lauenburg." We hear at the same time that a final decision has at last been taken with regard to the port of war which is to be established in the island of Rugen, in the Baltic, as an open menace to Denmark. A bill will be presented in the next Session of the Chambers for the construction of a railway from Stralsund to Berlin. This line will be of great strategical importance in connection with the coast defences.

The *New Prussian Gazette* says:—"Several journals have asserted that England has offered her mediation to the Court of Berlin in the dispute between Denmark and Germany, but nothing of the kind has taken place, nor does England think of making any such offer."

### AUSTRIA.

Austria is said to be about to send an army of observation into Transylvania, on the Moldo-Wallachian frontier.

Letters from Vienna report the issue of the new provincial constitutions—that for the Tyrol being the latest—and the continued dissatisfaction of Germans, Slavics, and Hungarians at the limited character of rights granted by the new constitutions.

The Emperor and Empress left Vienna on the 17th, her Majesty proposing to reach Antwerp on the 22nd inst. The *Victoria* and *Albert* was to be at Antwerp on the 21st inst.

### TURKEY AND THE EAST.

There is news from Constantinople that the Sultan's sanction of the loan of sixteen millions sterling negotiated at Paris was immediately anticipated, and the hope held out that the first application of the money received would be to pay interest on the former debts.

The latest news from Syria is to the 30th ult. The pacification of the country was continuing. There is nothing else of importance. Emir Pacha is to be the new Governor of Damascus. He bears an excellent character. All other provinces of the empire are quiet.

From Serbia we learn that the *Berat* of investiture had been read in the presence of the Pacha, the foreign Consuls, and other dignitaries. Prince Michael replied that he should reign according to the double tradition of his dynasty—viz., fidelity to the suzerain power, but the jealous maintenance of the rights of the Serbian people.

### AMERICA.

Mr. Lincoln, the Republican candidate, has been elected President of the United States, and Mr. Hamlin Vice-President.

The Democrats of New York city made prodigious efforts on behalf of their candidate, which were rewarded by their obtaining a majority of nearly 30,000, but the country districts amply made up for this local Republican defeat by the enormous majorities they polled for Lincoln. The aggregate Republican majority in the State is put down at 40,000. The Democratic organs derive comfort from the confident assertion that they have carried the Congressional election, and that in both Houses there will be an anti-Republican majority. This much is certain, that, after many long years of power, the pro-slavery party is beaten, and a Republican elevated to the highest office in the State. As for the threat of disunion which the Southern States have raised, we believe little attention need be paid to it.

It was rumoured at New York that the United States' gun-boat *Seminole* had been destroyed by fire off Pernambuco.

Thirty-nine persons have been killed on the Mississippi by the explosion of a steamer's boilers.

### INDIA.

Bombay journals to the 27th of October have reached us. The *Telegraph* observes:—"We do not remember ever to have known India more tranquil than it is at present. With the exception of the occasional raids of freebooters and robbers, the empire may be said to be perfectly pacific. All the threatening rumours so prevalent some months ago have entirely disappeared, and people of all ranks are gradually becoming reconciled to the position affairs have assumed. In inland cities the nature of the Income Tax Bill is still but partially understood, but we do not think that Government has anything to apprehend from its free operation on this account."

Sir Hugh Rose is winning golden opinions by his zealous endeavours to improve the condition of the soldier and the morale of the army under his command.

The volunteer movement progresses satisfactorily.

GARIBALDI AT CAPRERA.—The *Gazetta di Torino* gives us some particulars of Garibaldi's landing in his little island home:—"Garibaldi," it says, "has arrived at Caprera. He appears extremely happy—in the first place, because he has resigned the management of affairs at Naples into the hands of the King *galantuomo*; secondly, because he is finally free from the numberless petitions with which he was pestered. He speaks with enthusiasm of his regained freedom, and he has been anxious to extend it even to his three war-horses, which he with his own hands unsaddled and unbridled, and allowed freely to run about the country the moment he set foot on his own isle. So eager was the Dictator to be free from all cares of state, that he with his own hands loosened the mooring-cable of the vessel which was to waft him away from Naples to Caprera. He expresses, however, the greatest faith in the future of Italy, and in the character of King Victor Emmanuel."

ACCOUNTS FROM SENEGAL report the assassination of the King Mohammed-el-Habib, who had reigned over the Trafas Moors for more than thirty years, by three of his nephews, who entered his tent and shot him dead. The murderers were captured and executed.

## THE AFFAIRS OF ITALY.

### THE TWO SICILIES.

The Sardinians have resumed active operations before Gaeta, and bombarded the suburbs on the 12th. The Neapolitan troops are reported to fight resolutely, but further resistance is almost paralysed by the insubordination of their chiefs, whose defection is daily increasing. Colonel Pianelli has also surrendered a battalion of Chasseurs to the Piedmontese. Under these circumstances, notwithstanding the assertion of General Allos, at Marseilles, that Francis II. will defend himself to the last extremity, the time of his departure is probably near at hand. Should the King, however, persist in his course, and his forces keep to their allegiance, the Sardinians will not very easily take the fortress, if the *Moniteur de la Flotte* be correct in stating that there has been no change in the instructions to Admiral De Tinn, and that his orders are, while maintaining the most strict neutrality, to prevent any act of hostility by sea against Gaeta.

The Dowager Queen of Naples, with the Princess and young children, has gone to Rome, and taken up her residence in the Quirinal.

The lazzaroni of Naples appear to be troublesome, and M. Farini has reprimanded their leaders. The telegram does not inform us as to the cause of their disaffection beyond the fact that they met in large numbers, and shouted "Long live Garibaldi!" "The Dictatorship for ever!" In fact, the news concerning the state of the Neapolitan kingdom grows worse every day. The reactionary movement in the provinces—so the French Government journals, at least, inform us—has broken out afresh, and in not less than five provinces, with the Abruzzi at their head, has it become necessary to proclaim the state of siege.

The *Prussian Gazette* states that it is authorised to declare that the assertion of the *Messenger du Midi* that a Prussian General had arrived on a special mission at Gaeta is entirely unfounded.

It is asserted from Turin that the rumours respecting a loan to be shortly negotiated by the Sardinian Government are completely false.

The clergy in the Neapolitan provinces have paid homage to King Victor Emmanuel.

A Turin letter says:—"It has been rumoured that Francis II. has received money from Russia. The fact is true, but has no political significance. Francis II. had Russian funds, which he has sold, and the proceeds have been sent to Gaeta."

It is said that the British Government has intimated to the French Government its intention of recognising the new kingdom of Italy. The Emperor of the French has signified his willingness to join in the recognition, provided it be postponed until the King of Naples has evacuated Gaeta.

Ten Neapolitan battalions remain outside Gaeta because there is no room for them in the fortress. Their General offered to surrender to General Fanti, who rejected the proposition. A correspondent says their men

are encamped on that tract of land which is inclosed between the northern bastions of the town and our line of blockade. Yesterday (the 11th) as I was riding towards our advanced lines, I could see those wretches wandering about through their camp, and from their appearance it is quite evident they are in a state very near to starvation. The General who commands them has offered to capitulate, but both Victor Emmanuel and Cialdini have declined the offer, for they believe that the garrison of Gaeta will one day or other mutiny, and, by compelling Francis II. to leave the town, will open the gates of the city. In order to keep the 8000 on the look-out, Cialdini now and then throws shells and shot over their camp. I was present at one of these uncomfortable salutes, and I never in my life saw such a scene of confusion as ensued from it. At the bursting of the first shell the whole of the camp rose and the men began to run in every direction. As the shots were soon directed towards the place where these unfortunate men tried to shelter themselves, they fell back towards the bastions of the town, as if to implore admittance. Through our telescopes we could see the wretches making all sorts of gesticulations of distress and supplication. The screaming of women and children—for the Neapolitan officers have their families with them—was really heart-rending.

The *Espresso* announces that the Piedmontese Government has sent pressing orders to immediately fortify the Rocca d'Anfo, on Lake Idro, in the Alps of Lombardy.

Advices from Palermo state that fresh applications have just been made to the Commandant of the citadel of Messina for the purpose of inducing him to retire from the place with the Neapolitan troops under his orders. He was told that the vote of the Sicilians had decided the definitive fate of the island, and that the King of Naples, shut up in Gaeta, had ceased to reign. General Fergola replied that he only knew the orders which he had received, and that he would not surrender the citadel until King Francis II. ordered him to do so, and that if an attempt were made to take it by force, he would defend it to the last extremity.

### GARIBALDI'S ARMY.

The following Royal order of the day was lately issued. The condition imposed on the volunteers, that they shall bind themselves to remain under their colours for two years to come, is tantamount to a decree of disbandment. The majority of Garibaldi's volunteers belong to the working classes of Northern and Central Italy. They might abandon their families and their trade to answer the call of the popular General, and to defend the cause of Italian liberty in the south; but they will never become professional soldiers, more especially since their General has retired from service. We may, therefore, anticipate the total disbandment of the Garibaldians:—

### ORDER OF THE DAY.

The volunteers commanded by General Garibaldi in the south of Italy have well deserved of the country and of us.

Whilst our Government is occupied in organising them completely in accordance with the laws and regulations of the State,

I have determined:

1. In regard to the rank of the officers, a special commission composed of superior officers of the two armies shall make me propositions in accordance with the brevets which they now possess.

2. To the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers who, by the effects of wounds received during the war, are unable to follow the military service, will be applied the laws regulating the pensions in our ancient estates.

3. To those non-commissioned officers and soldiers who are desirous to return to their homes shall be furnished their congé, and the means of returning to their country shall be granted to them, together with three months' pay. This congé shall not, however, free the soldiers from the obligations they may have towards the State and the army, according to the existing laws.

4. The volunteers who may be desirous of remaining under the national colours must bind themselves to serve in the army for two years, beginning from the date of the present order of the day. They will be organised in accordance with the other corps of the army.

Given at Naples, Nov. 12, 1860.

(Signed) VICTOR EMMANUEL.

### PROTEST OF THE KING OF NAPLES.

The following note has been addressed by M. Casella to the diplomatic agents of Francis II., dated Gaeta, 15th inst.:—

In a previous despatch I made known to you in what manner the revolutionary Government of Naples despoiled the King, our master, and all the Royal family of their private fortune, and added calumny to the violation of all laws. It was not enough to take possession of the immense aristocratic riches which his Majesty, although they belonged to him by inheritance, has always left at the command of his people, thereby drawing an immense number of persons to the capital; it was not enough to arbitrarily confiscate the *majorats* of the Princes, the dowries of the Princesses, the resources of orphans, the legacies left to the poor by Ferdinand II., and the inheritance of the holy Princess of Savoy, the adored mother of the King, our master; but they have obeyed the logic of anarchy by distributing the private fortune of the Royal family to individuals who for the last twelve years have not ceased to conspire against the dynasty, the throne, social order, and against all the principles which constitute the basis of universally-recognised right.

You will comprehend, Sir, that these are not men of sincere opinion, who have fought and suffered in the struggle against the established Government, and that it is not those men who will profit by this subversive act. Honest men, of whatever opinions they may be, will reject with indignation all participation in this act of rapine. After the glorification and remuneration of the regicide, those who have several times sworn to murder Ferdinand II. must have a large part of the booty of his family's fortune.



The justice of the revolution wills that children shall be forced to remunerate attacks committed against their parents. In the decree enclosed look at the preamble and the date. It is therein said that "on the 15th of May, 1848, Ferdinand II. violated a sworn compact, filled the city with terror and with blood, substituted arbitrary acts and violence for the law, and from that time commenced political persecutions." If a Government ever had a right to make resistance, it was on that day. For the first time the representatives of the people assembled, according to the Constitution sworn to by the King and by the nation, when, in order to prevent the pacific inauguration of Parliamentary labours, revolution broke out. Every one knows that the Government adopted every means of conciliation before it had recourse to force, and that, after the suppression of the outbreak, it hastened, according to the same Constitution, to convoke a new Chamber. The decree above alluded to is signed by King Victor Emmanuel, as well as the others; the date of the 23rd of October is posterior by two days to the plebiscite attributing to Victor Emmanuel the sovereignty of the Two Sicilies, and by eleven days to the determination come to by the King of Sardinia not to wait for the plebiscite, and to pass the frontier of the kingdom to take possession by force of the States possessed by the house of Bourbon. The insolence of those acts is evident, since the King of Sardinia has conspired against the throne of the King of the Two Sicilies, and, violating Divine and human laws, went in person to consummate an odious aggression, and now lends his name, his authority, and his armed force to the execution of those enormities of which he desires to take the responsibility before Europe and before posterity.

I have considered it my duty to address myself to you, Sir, in order that you may make known to the Cabinet to which you are accredited in what manner the King's Government regards those acts, and in order that you may solemnly and formally protest, on the part of Francis II., against the revolutionary decree of the 23rd of October.

This complaint is backed by a protest of the Spanish Government against the entry of the Piedmontese troops into Naples, which protest the Spanish Minister at Turin, Diego Coella, bases on the treaties of 1759, by which the sovereignty of Naples was secured to the Spanish branch of the Bourbon family in this way, that the Madrid line was to follow the Naples line should the latter become extinct. This right of Queen Isabella and her offspring has been recognised, so the Spanish State paper argues, by Sardinia herself, and has been repeatedly confirmed in posterior stipulations.

#### A VENETIAN MANIFESTO.

The following manifesto was addressed by the Venetians to the Neapolitans on the occasion of King Victor Emmanuel's entry into Naples:—

When you receive the fraternal salute of poor Venetia the King of Italy will be among you, and you will salute him with joy and bless him with tears. Rejoice, brethren, and do not trouble your thoughts with the remembrance of unfortunate Venetia and her sadness. Venetia to-day rejoices with you; she knows that to-day you rejoice with her. Venetia suffers all the shame of hostile domination, but she is indomitable and strong. Austria may destroy, but can never bend her. Venetia does not complain, but waits her opportunity; she does not groan because she believes and hopes; she believes and hopes in you, in herself, in our King, in the valour of the army, in the enthusiasm of the people. She knows that she has given her blood for you, and she knows that you will give yours from her—for her liberty. She knows that you rejoice not only for Naples, but because Italy has been constituted from this day forth. It is Italy that advances; it is the King of Italy that is coming to Venice by way of Naples, and we have opened it to him by the blood of our volunteers.

The impetuous energy of twenty-three millions of Italians alone can break the chains of those who are bound. We know that to-day all Italy will remember Venetia. Tell the King of Italy in our name, tell Garibaldi, tell the Army, tell the volunteers, tell all free Italians, that the thoughts and hearts of Venetia are with you: that their victories are ours, their joy our joy, their celebration our celebration, because we know that the plans, the sufferings, the fortunes of Venice are those of Italy also.

#### THE PAPAL STATES.

The occupation of Terracina, the southernmost town of the Papal States, by the Piedmontese troops under General De Sonnaz's command, has led to an altercation between the Piedmontese and General Goyon at Rome, who has intimated to them that Terracina must be evacuated by them again, while Cardinal Antonelli has protested against this new violation of the Papal territory.

A military commission composed of French and Sardinian officers, and presided over by Generals Goyon and Cialdini, will settle the questions arising from the entry of the Bourbon troops into Roman territory. The number is stated at sixteen thousand.

Letters from Turin allude to an exchange of letters between the King and the Holy Father, having for its object "an amicable arrangement" of their little differences. Among the conditions proposed is one that the Pope should abandon the temporal sovereignty in favour of the King, receiving a civil list of 5,000,000 livres, and 100,000 livres for each Cardinal, with a place in the Senate of the kingdom of Italy. Both Pope and King would reside in the Eternal City, one at the Capitol, the other at the Vatican. This is probably a mere fancy sketch, of which we may expect to have many brought before the public eye pending the fluctuations of this most difficult question.

The archives of the Russian Legation of Turin have just been sent to Rome, where those of the Neapolitan Embassy will also be deposited. The protection of Sardinian subjects in the Austrian States, which has been confided to the Imperial Legation of Russia, has been transferred to that of Sweden and Norway at Vienna.

#### THE HUNGARIANS.

It seems now to be positive that the great majority of Hungarian magnates nominated to the lord lieutenancies of counties will accept the appointments with the hope of making their power and position useful in extracting still further concessions from the Government. The *Times* correspondent at Vienna in the following letter gives a comprehensive account of the situation between the Government and the people:—

The Hungarian Obergespanne are making preparations for the reorganisation of the counties over which they are to preside, although they continually have occasion to remark that the nation is not satisfied with the concessions which have been made. A person of my acquaintance, who has large possessions in Hungary, yesterday assured me that hardly any one in that country considers the Imperial rescripts of the 20th of October an equivalent for the Constitution. At first the *mot d'ordre* was that no appointments made by the Government were to be accepted, but subsequently the more moderate Liberals came to the conclusion that it would be unwise not to take advantage of the concessions which had been made. They, therefore, resolved to leave all the more important questions in abeyance until the Diet should meet, and to assist the Conservatives in the reorganisation of the counties. Frequent conferences have recently been held at Foth, a château belonging to Count Stephen Caroli, and the result of them is that the Imperial nominees, with the exception of nine, have consented to serve their King and country. Great insecurity prevails in some of the Hungarian counties, and it is said that the leaders of the revolutionary party instigate the lower classes to molest the partisans of Government. What truth there may be in this I am unable to say, but it is a notorious fact that Jews are more frequently robbed and ill-treated by the so-called "poor fellows" than Christians. The following statement, which was made in my presence this morning by an Hungarian, who is a remarkably dispassionate politician, will enable you to form a passably correct idea of the state of affairs on the other side of the Leitha:—"Two-thirds of the population will continue to insist on the restoration of the revised Constitution of 1847 and 1848, and the other third will never cease to try to bring about a separation between the two countries (Austria and Hungary)." The Hungarians aver that the Government made concessions in order to induce them to fight "properly" against the Italians, and they roundly declare "that the Hungarian Diet will grant neither money nor men for the purpose of replacing the Austrian garrisons on the necks of the Lombards, Romans, Tuscans," &c. The impression on my mind is that the Hungarians will eventually obtain everything they require, but I doubt whether they will ever consent to send representatives to the Reichsrath.

THE JESUITS IN ITALY.—Father Beckx, General of the Company of Jesus, has published, in the form of a protest to King Victor Emmanuel, a strongly-worded complaint of the treatment the Jesuits receive from the Government of the King of Italy. He says:—"From the time of the Italian war last year up to the present day the Company of Jesus has lost three convents and colleges in Lombardy, six in the Duchy of Modena, eleven in the Pontifical States, nineteen in the kingdom of Naples, and fifteen in Sicily. Everywhere the company has been deprived of its estates and movables in the strictest sense of the word." We were not prepared to learn on such high authority that as many as fifty-four Jesuit establishments in Italy had been suppressed within eighteen months.

#### VICTOR EMMANUEL AND GARIBALDI.

The correspondent of the *Times* at Turin sends an authenticated narrative of the whole intercourse between the King and Garibaldi; and a very interesting narrative it is:—

As Garibaldi's departure will too probably give rise to bitter polemics and passionate discussions, I deem it useful to tell you all I know about it. I narrate positive facts, which I heard from very credible witnesses, intimate friends of Garibaldi, and who greatly co-operated with those who exerted themselves to keep him here.

The meeting of Garibaldi with the King was cordial on both sides; but the King's advisers were so far wrong that they allowed themselves to be brought to the moment of that interview without any foresight or preparation against such an event. Towards the close of the conversation the King and Garibaldi came to talk about military operations. "Well," the King concluded, "we shall attack Capua, and if you, General, wish to give us a hand in the attack, settle it with General Della Rocca, who has my instructions." By these words Garibaldi was placed under the orders of Della Rocca. However exempt from personal ambition that excellent soul may be, he could not fail to be wounded to the quick; add to this the reserve adopted by the King's staff towards Garibaldi's staff, and you will understand what I meant when I said that Garibaldi had been to some extent slighted. Garibaldi went back to Caserta, and placed General Medici and his division under the orders of General Della Rocca, but for himself took no part whatever in the taking of Capua. The Government became aware of the error they had committed, and tried to make up for it to the best of their ability. The political men who surround the King endeavour to excuse their want of foresight by alleging the necessity of feeling their own way, and to guess what might give pleasure to Garibaldi. "What would you have?" said one of them to me. "Garibaldi's character, on the very account of his immense virtues, of his heroic self-denial, is a very difficult one to deal with. One does not know how to lay hold of him. What could we offer him? The rank of Marshal? He will not accept it, out of regard for Cialdini. The great Cordon of the Annunziata? He would answer he wears no orders. The title of Prince of Calatafimi? He would say his name is Giuseppe Garibaldi, and he is quite right if he objects to change his name. A pension to Garibaldi? It would only offend him. An estate? He would say Caprea is all he wants."

There is certainly great truth in all this. They next wished to sound his intentions respecting his army for the future. On Monday, the 5th, one of his friends was sent to question him, and to make some proposals to him on his own bases. This friend went to Caserta; he was four hours with him, but he could not have one minute's tête-à-tête. Crispi was always present. Crispi is an honest man—I grant even a practical man—but he has not the iron will and the violent passions of a southern man. Garibaldi's friend had to withdraw without accomplishing his mission.

Fears were entertained that Garibaldi might set out for Caprea on the very day on which the King was to enter Naples; it would have been a very grievous scandal, and would have revealed in the face of Europe a dissension which (and keep this well in mind, for I shall have means to prove it) in reality does not exist. It was known that the General had a strong bent towards this; and the order had been given to the *Washington*, as I wrote, to keep ready precisely for the Wednesday morning. It was well known that from Caserta Garibaldi had written with his own hand, and from his own inspiration, a long letter to the King, in which he especially asked of him the confirmation of all the ranks of his army. This letter was conveyed to the King by Major Nullo. The King answered the bearer, after reading it, that he would take time to answer, an evasive sentence which did not greatly please the General. The latter, moreover, had been for several days in a very bad humour, and when his dark spirit is upon him he concentrates his thoughts within himself, and even his nearest friends cannot guess what resolution he may betake himself to. This dark humour mostly seizes him when he is distracted between contrary feelings and conflicting decisions. But on the eve of his entrance into Naples the King himself went to Caserta, called upon Garibaldi, and remained with him full two hours. Garibaldi looked more cheerful when he parted with the King—a proof that his indecision was at an end; and it was soon known, in fact, that he put off his departure and prepared to accompany the King to Naples. The Neapolitan people were delighted to see him beside the King, both in the carriage, at the cathedral, and on the balcony of the Royal Palace. My impartiality as a chronicler obliges me to state that the King and the Government did all in their power to detain him. These were the proposals made to him:—The four divisions which compose the Southern army, Bixio, Cosenza, Medici, and Türr, would be completed by the introduction of fresh volunteers (they are now mere skeletons of divisions). This Southern army would have a special organisation; it would bear the denomination of *Cacciatori dell'Alpi*, or *Cacciatori Garibaldi*; it would have preserved, if it so pleased the General, the red blouse which distinguished it. The supreme chief of this arm would be Garibaldi himself, with the rank of Marshal, if he would accept it, and, if he refused, with that of General-in-Chief. As to the ranks of that army, as a reform is loudly called for by many highly-distinguished young men, the flower and hope of Italy, who fill those ranks, because they acknowledge that some impure element has crept in among them, it was arranged that Garibaldi himself should have appointed and presided over the reforming commission (Commissione Epuratrice), a commission to which the Government would have added only one member, Cialdini, a personal friend of Garibaldi, and dearest to him.

All this, so to say, officially, but privately, as friend to a friend, these are the very words. The King offered to create Menotti, Garibaldi's eldest son, his own Aide-de-Camp, to endow his daughter out of his own private purse, thus paying a debt of the nation; and tendered to him the gift of a family estate, an old possession of the house of Savoy, with the express purpose of removing from the present anything which might wound the General's overstrained notions of decorum. All this was declined by Garibaldi with that noble self-denial which characterises him; but his refusal will not prevent the King from fulfilling what he justly considers to be his duty.

As to the offers respecting the army, the whole day passed off in negotiations conducted for the most part by Pallavicino. Garibaldi gave neither an affirmative nor a negative answer, but expressed a desire that all the ranks of the Southern army should be acknowledged and admitted without any examination, and that this army should, in every respect, be put on equal terms with the Northern army. The Government gave in; although they well saw the serious difficulties to which such a measure, in itself laudable, would expose them. Garibaldi, always faithful to his system, which is to think only of his friends, asked that the King should appoint Bixio, Cosenza, Medici, and Türr, Lieutenant-Generals. The King acceded to his demand.

On Wednesday evening the greatest hopes were entertained of seeing this serious difference settled, and it was expected that Garibaldi would remain at the head of his army. But on Thursday new difficulties arose. Thursday was an unhappy day. On the morning the King sent, together with a courteous note, the great Cordon of the Annunziata to the Marquis Pallavicino, begging him to wear it on the ceremony of the declaration of the plebiscite, which was to take place that very day, at noon, in the throne-room. Pallavicino immediately wrote to Garibaldi, and informed him of the honour that was bestowed upon him, which he had certainly not solicited, but which he must needs gratefully accept. At eleven o'clock Pallavicino and the Ministers went to fetch Garibaldi to proceed together to the Royal palace. It was a stormy day with Garibaldi, and he received his old friend very harshly. Why was the cordon given to you, and not to Mordini as well? Was he not my representative in Sicily as you were in Naples? There arose a lively altercation; and Pallavicino, not to displease Garibaldi, and not to offend the King, did not attend the ceremony, but sent a written apology explaining the reason of his absence.

Another trifling incident occurred at Court, where Prince d'Equille deemed it his duty to observe to Garibaldi that he had put on his hat in the throne-room, while the King stood with his hat off. I dwell upon these trifling details because these are matters in which even trifles are of weight. I must add that the King himself explained to Garibaldi how Mordini had anticipated his offer by begging to be excused from any honour which might be conferred upon him, whereupon Garibaldi wrote an affectionate letter of apology to Pallavicino, and sent it by the agency of General Türr.

But we come now to the important part of the subject, Garibaldi, who owed the King a definite answer, signified to him that he could not remain, except only on condition that the civil and military government of these provinces should be entrusted to him for one year, and with full, unlimited powers. The King answered, that even if he wished it he could not grant this, as he was a constitutional King, and Parliament had charged him with accomplishing the annexation of these provinces under constitutional franchises. Need I tell you that Garibaldi, in his demand, was not actuated by ambition? I certainly need not, for those who read in good faith, but, perhaps, I might do so for those who put a false construction upon words to calumniate men's intentions. After this Garibaldi left Naples, accompanied by very few friends.

This is the statement of facts.

A GOLDEN WEDDING.—The Danish journals are filled with accounts of the rejoicings which took place at Copenhagen on the 10th inst., on the occasion of the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of Prince William of Hesse and Princess Charlotte, who is aunt of the present King of Denmark. This "golden wedding," as such an event is called, is not of frequent occurrence either in Royal or in other families; and, as happened in this case, it is usually the cause of a general meeting of all the relations that can conveniently attend. The King and all the members of the Royal family were present to offer their congratulations to the Prince and Princess, who are now respectively in their seventy-third and seventy-first years, and who both continue to enjoy the most perfect health.

#### RUMOURS FROM PARIS.

The following little budget of rumours, reports, and alarms of war in Venetia, risings in Hungary, intrigues in Turkey, and movements in Germany, is from a Paris letter in the *Times*:—

Explanations, it is said, have been asked of the Piedmontese Government by the French Foreign Office as to whether it is with the knowledge or sanction of the former that Garibaldi has signified his intention of attacking Venetia in February or March next. The answer will doubtless be in the negative, and with it the Foreign Office must content itself. The plan attributed to Garibaldi is to land on the Dalmatian coast and get into Montenegro; to raise the population of the Black Mountain, in order to compel the Austrians to keep a considerable force on that side, while the Piedmontese are busy before Venetia. The Garibaldians, however, the Montenegrins might keep the country for a much longer time than would be necessary for the liberation of the last Italian province, and this would be promoted by the rising in Hungary, which, to all appearance, is inevitable. Persons of very strong Austrian opinions think that there is no escape for Austria but in the surrender of Venetia on almost any terms; for that an attempt will be made on that province, and that Hungary will profit by the occasion is certain. The Hungarians are much more active than people suppose; large depôts of arms are at hand. The Hungarians would be much disappointed if Austria were less obstinate; for their best chance is Venetia. And yet there is at present no sign that Austria will accept the only solution likely to postpone, if not prevent, the breaking-up of the empire. Austria is aware of the danger that is hanging over her, and is determined for war. French emissaries are most active among the Christian populations of Turkey. The non-Catholics are urged to join the Latin Church, in order to claim the protectorate of France; and, as this is not confined to Turkey in Europe, the Porte will have enough on its hands. This, I think, you may rely upon. The fact of agencies being also employed in Germany is one which has been more than once stated, and which there is now good reason to believe.

#### THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND THE BISHOPS.

M. BILLAULT, Minister of the Interior, has addressed the following circular to the Prefets:—

Monsieur le Prefet.—The general law which prescribes for printers the double formality of the declaration and depositing a copy of all publications, and in certain cases that of the stamp, has received an exceptional repeal in favour of pastoral letters; in a spirit of generous confidence in the religious authority the publication of acts emanating from this authority has been, in fact, by the tolerance of the Administration, freed from the surveillance implied by the deposit, and from the expense attached to the stamps.

But for some time many writings have been published under the title of "Mandements" or of "Pastoral Letters," treating of questions most foreign to spiritual interests—political pamphlets, in fact—in which the events now being accomplished in Europe are considered, in which the acts of the Government are discussed and sometimes attacked with great vigour; thus usurping the exclusive immunities granted to the special acts of the episcopal jurisdiction.

This abuse has provoked the attention of the Government. To remedy this, the simplest and easiest measure would incontestably have been to withdraw the privilege granted, and, without distinction, to submit all its affairs to the common law. Sincerely desirous of not obstructing in any way the action of the ecclesiastical authority in its legitimate sphere, the Government has not considered it necessary at present to resort to that radical measure.

Those Mandements and Pastoral Letters which do not depart from the spiritual domain, and which are printed as placards in order to be posted or read in the churches, will therefore continue free of the stamp and the deposit. But those writings, whatever may be their title, which, taking the form of a pamphlet, in order to emerge from the sanctuary, too often mix themselves up with temporal politics, cannot profit by a dispensation which was not established for them. Such writings, although enjoying entire liberty of publication, will be subject to the conditions of the common law.

You will point out, Monsieur le Prefet, this distinction to the printers in your department—it is on them that are imposed the obligations of the deposit and the stamp. It is they who will be prosecuted if they do not submit to the same.

In preserving a generous exemption to publications of a spiritual order, but, in opposing as much as possible the confounding of mandements with pamphlets, religion with politics, and the decisions to which the Catholic owes obedience with opinions which the citizen may contradict, the Government is conscious of maintaining everything in its place, without prejudicing either the rights or the liberty of anybody.

#### IRELAND.

SHOCKING MURDER IN IRELAND.—Mr. James Murray, a land steward to Mr. M. G. Adair, of Glenveigh, Letterkenny, has fallen a victim to Ribbonism. He left his cottage on Tuesday morning to look after his master's estate, and had travelled about a mile and a half, when he met his fate. He lay on a ledge of a rock, near the foot of a precipice, with his face turned upwards. The body bore marks of violence sufficient to prove that Murray met his death by violence. The poor fellow seems to have made a desperate fight for life, for all along the edge of the precipice footmarks indicate that a struggle took place. Near where the corpse lay was found a five-barrelled revolver, with the stock smashed, and one of the barrels recently discharged. Near to the body was found a large stone, weighing about seven pounds, covered with blood.

#### THE PROVINCES.

COMMITTAL OF A YOUNG WOMAN FOR MANSLAUGHTER.—A "fashionably-dressed and good-looking young woman," named Elizabeth Richards, was charged at Bridgnorth on Saturday with killing Christopher Overton, a boy eleven years of age. The prisoner was housekeeper to the landlord of the New Inn at Rudgeheath, near Bridgnorth. Overton was errand-boy. The housekeeper treated the lad with great harshness, frequently striking him. On the 21st of October she broke a large jug over his head. On the 24th she seized a heavy rolling-pin and struck him several blows on the head with it, and afterwards struck him on the same place with the sharp edge of a metal cream-sieve. The lad then went home to his mother's house. Here he was so ill that he was obliged to be placed in bed, and at length he died. On a post-mortem examination the brain was found highly congested. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict of "manslaughter" returned against the prisoner, and on Saturday she was committed for trial.

EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYED.—A case arising out of a dispute which has existed for some time at the Ellison glassworks came before the Gateshead magistrates yesterday week. Two workmen, in the employment of Messrs. Sowerby and Neville, were charged with endeavouring to prevent two other men from accepting work in the same establishment. The complainants alleged the existence of a society among the workmen claiming to dictate who shall, and who shall not, work at the manufactory in question. The Bench sentenced the prisoners to two months' imprisonment—a decision against which they appealed to the Quarter Sessions.

A FATAL SCRATCH.—A man named Rigg, who worked at the Elterwater Powder Works, in Westmorland, got the middle finger of his right hand scratched whilst assisting to lift a stone into a waggon on the 6th inst. He only looked upon the scratch as a trifling affair, and worked on the following day without experiencing any inconvenience. At night, however, his finger began to feel uneasy, and he had it bathed with warm water. From this time it began to grow worse and worse, the inflammation or mortification running up into his head and body, bringing on mental derangement. Medical skill was without avail, and the poor man expired on Monday, in a state dreadful to look upon. He was fifty-six years of age.

PERILOUS ADVENTURE.—At Hunstley, near Leeds, a boy named Joseph Shelden fell into a well about sixteen yards deep, and with about twenty feet of water in it. A man named Brooksbank ran the bucket reached the water a young man named Joseph Killingbeck told Brooksbank to hold to the handle, and went down the chain. The boy had got his head out of the water and was grasping the chain. Killingbeck, holding the boy by one hand and the chain by the other, called to those above to draw up. This was done, but about midway between the water and the top of the well the chain suddenly broke, and both were precipitated into the water. Killingbeck threw himself on his back in the water, waited for the boy to come up, and as he appeared, caught hold of him. The boy then seized the chain and called on those on the top to draw up, and was landed in safety. The chain was then sent down to Killingbeck, who tied it round him, and also safely reached the bank.

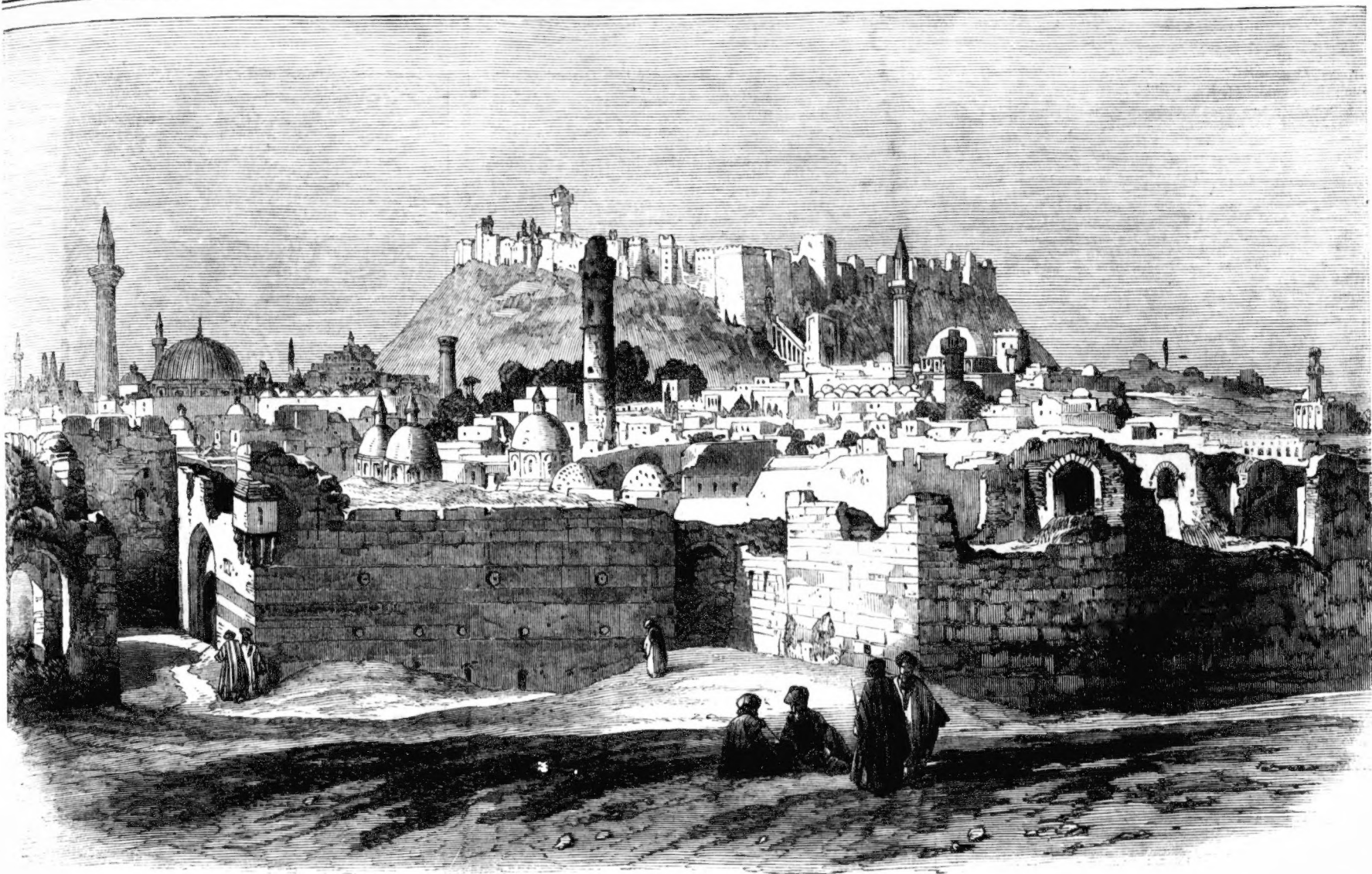
POACHING IN NORFOLK.—A gamekeeper, named Barnard, employed by Sir Henry Stracey, of Thorpe, near Norwich, was severely injured on Sunday in a fight with poachers. Early on Sunday morning Barnard, while accompanied by two assistants, saw two men named John and Charles Bennis, well known as poachers, in pursuit of game. They followed the keeper being somewhat in advance of his companions at the time. When the desperate fellows saw the position to which they were brought, they turned, and one of them, taking the stock, and the other the barrel of the gun which they had between them, they belaboured Barnard fiercely who came up to the keeper's assistance. The other friends of the keeper were soon at hand, however, and succeeded in making John Bennis a prisoner, but the other effected his escape.





THE FRENCH EXPEDITION TO SYRIA.—ARRIVAL OF GENERAL DHAUTOUL'S COLUMN AT BAROUK.





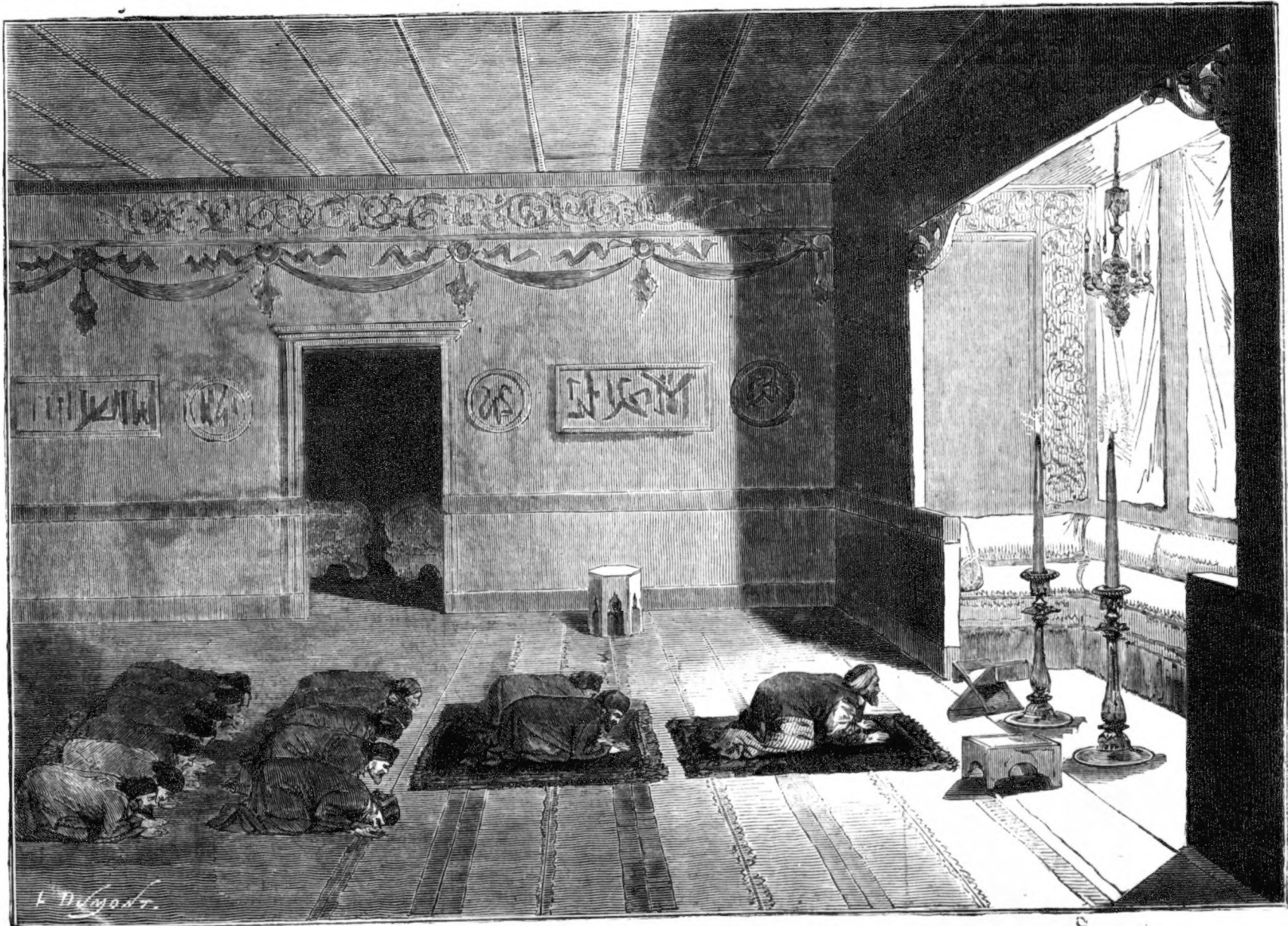
VIEW OF ALEPPO.

**FRENCH TROOPS IN SYRIA CROSSING THE LEBANON TO BAROUCK.**

Affairs in Syria seem even now to be far from a definite completion, and the French troops in their camp at the Valley of Pines must have fagged at the inactive life they have been so long compelled to lead.

Doubtless Fuad Pacha has experienced immeasurable difficulty in the mission which he has undertaken; and not the least of the complications attendant on the late outrages must be the constant necessity of repressing the irritation always manifested by an army expecting to be called into active service, and yet confined to all the monotonous details

of a camp under canvas. The force under General de Hautpoul, however, have crossed the Lebanon and established themselves on the banks of the River Lietani, facing the village of Djev-djen-nin. The day after they had encamped the French General had an interview with Fuad Pacha, with whom he concerted as to the measures necessary to be pur-



EVENING PRAYER IN A TURKISH MOSQUE DURING THE RUHUS-DAS.



sued against the Druses, who have been driven by the Turkish army into the Hauran. It was decided that the General should proceed with his column to Kab-Elias, an excellent position on the road from Beyrout to Damascus, whence he could at once enter either the mountain passes or the district of the Lebanon, should the Druses show themselves in either locality.

Our Illustration, from a sketch by an officer attached to the expedition, affords some idea of the difficult nature of the country for the passage of large bodies of troops; while it is evident that these mountain passes would, in the case of any meeting with the authors of the late outrages, become the scene of a conflict which would be at once fierce, terrible, and decisive.

#### ALEPPO.

ALEPPO was the first Syrian city with which England established commercial relations. As far back as A.D. 1581, when the Levant Company was established by a charter from Queen Elizabeth, this city became the head-quarters of our merchants, who traded with Persia and India. The merchants of the English factory in A.D. 1691 had the honour of being the first Europeans who visited the stately ruins of Palmyra, and astonished the antiquarian world with the accounts of their discovery.

Maudrell, the traveller, was Chaplain to the factory about that time, and, half a century later, Dr. Russell was its physician. The opening of our direct trade with India, by the Cape of Good Hope, struck a death blow to the Levant Company; but the enterprise of private British merchants still carried on an active trade with Aleppo, which has continued to the present time, and is now transacted chiefly through Greek houses established there.

There is nothing very attractive in the situation of Aleppo. The city is built upon a table land of high elevation, and is surrounded by low barren hills and hillocks, whose valleys are cultivated in gardens and groves of pistachoes and olives. The Alleppines boast of their gardens, but they are vastly inferior to those of Damascus in richness, extent, and productiveness. There is a certain grandeur and interest in the external appearance of all great cities, and from the summit of the castle there is an excellent bird's-eye view of the whole of Aleppo; but it is difficult, if not impossible, to get any good general view of the entire city that is at all picturesque. The Illustration we give is taken from a hillock just outside one of the southern gates, and this is one of the best points for getting a good idea of the general appearance of the city, especially as its most characteristic feature, the castle hill, with its entrance towers and causeway, is well seen. This hill, which the castle crowns, is 200 feet high, and nearly circular. Its sides were scarped and faced with stone, so that it looks like an artificial mound, which it is not: a deep moat runs round its base. The gateway tower is a very fine specimen of Saracenic architecture of the time of Saladin, and is approached by an inclined causeway on lofty arches, which starts from another handsome tower serving as a "tête du pont" on the other side of the moat. In this great tower, which is half way down the face of the mound, is a broad winding paved road with low steps, leading up to the castle. Earthquakes have been very disastrous both in Aleppo and all the country round. In A.D. 1139 the city suffered greatly, and in A.D. 1170 it was completely destroyed.

On the night of the 12th of August, A.D. 1822, there was a terrible horizontal shock, followed by thirty-six vertical ones, and accompanied by a noise like the thunder of cannon. This was mingled with the crash of falling houses and the shrieks and cries of women and children who were buried beneath the wreck of their habitations. Twenty-five thousand of the residents perished in this fearful catastrophe, and it is said that not a house in the city remained entire. For six weeks afterwards shocks were felt daily, and the traces of this great calamity still abound in all directions. Most of the suburbs are in ruins, and many mosques are much dilapidated, and their minarets, which were deprived of half or a third of their height, and which have never been restored, serve as monuments to commemorate the dread event which robbed them of their symmetry and beauty. In this great earthquake of 1822 the Castle, which had for a long time been somewhat decrepid, was altogether demolished, and almost the whole of the 300 families then residing within its walls perished with it. It has never been rebuilt, but a small barrack has recently been raised among the ruins, and two companies of Turkish soldiers are quartered there. In the vaults beneath the crumbling piles of rubbish there are stores of bows, arrows, and other disused weapons.

Since the last great earthquake the European Consuls and merchants, and some of the native Christians connected with them in business, have built villas in small gardens outside the walls, deeming these low houses safer in case of earthquake than the lofty mansions and narrow streets of the city, where their houses of business still are. These villas now compose a small suburb called Kittab, and its inhabitants form a coterie among themselves, and of an evening assemble in their courts or gardens and sit in the open air, chatting and smoking narghiles till midnight.

The bazaars, khans, and houses of Aleppo are built of hewn stone, and are very massive and handsome. In style they are similar to those of Damascus, but in quieter taste and of better material, for inlaid marbles and fretwork in carved stone take the place of painting and stucco. The bazaars are lofty, vaulted, and lighted from the top, and in summer their coolness and dimness are very pleasant and refreshing. The whole city is remarkably clean. The streets in many places are converted into tunnels by the houses being built across them, so that the residents can wander half over the town on the terraced roofs without going out of their street doors at all. When the plague last raged at Aleppo the Europeans and those connected with them blockaded themselves in their houses against the other townspeople, and communicated with each other solely by the roofs. Thanks to this isolation, no case of plague occurred among them.

There is a complaint peculiar to Aleppo and its vicinity from which it is not so easy to escape. This is the "Aleppo button," a boil or tumour, which attacks residents almost without exception, and from which not even cats and dogs are exempt. It lasts for many months, often for a year, and leaves an ugly scar. The only immunity enjoyed by Europeans is, that their faces are free from its attacks, which is not the case with the natives. The odium of causing this unpleasant malady is laid upon the water of the district round, which is all said to be unwholesome. The complaint has a singular property of remaining latent in the constitution of some visitors here, and of breaking out a year or two after their departure.

Aleppo has of late years suffered from other convulsions besides those of nature. In the autumn of 1850 most of the garrisons had marched to quell some disturbances at Damascus, and the Arab population here revolted, and got possession of a great part of the city, with the connivance of Abdallah Bey, the Governor, who was disaffected to Turkish rule, and probably hoped to make himself independent of the Porte. A great part of the Christian quarter was plundered, and many outrages committed; but the Europeans (amongst whom were General Ben and a party of Hungarian refugees), as well as many of the native Christians, barricaded themselves in khans, or strong houses, and held out till the city was recaptured by the Sultan's troops. Numbers of families, however, were entirely ruined, and the subscriptions collected for them in Europe and the Levant went but a very small way to make up their losses or to start them again in business. Abdallah Bey was sent a prisoner to Constantinople to be tried for his rebellion; but some coffee he drank on the journey disagreed with him, and he died ere reaching his destination—thus saving the Porte from the embarrassment of trying and punishing a powerful Osmanli. As the Arabs of the city had given so strong an indication of their feelings towards their Christian fellow-citizens in 1850, there were anxious hearts amongst these latter when the late fearful revolt broke out in the Lebanon and Damascus, especially as the country of the wild and powerful tribe of the Anazeh Arabs stretched almost to the gates of Aleppo, and they were known to be ready and willing to join their friends within the walls in any acts of violence.

There was a great ferment among the Moslems in the city, but, most happily, any further outbreak was arrested, and we may now hope that the danger is past.

#### THE RHAMADAN.

THE Rhamadan, as every one knows, is a Mohammedan jubilee—a sort of Lent blended with a carnival, and lasts thirty days. The day is a *fast*, the night is a *feast*. The penance is followed by a debauch as a legitimate compensation for the privations and cravings of hunger the faithful followers of Mohammed may have suffered between the hours of midnight and sunset. Until after sunset the Koran forbids the tasting of food or drink, or even the indulgence of a pipe—which last is a sad denial to a people whose lips rarely quit the amber mouthpiece of the chibouque or marghill. To assuage even the most agonising thirst by a draught of water were during the day a sin, but from evening till morning everything is permitted; and the devotees then recompense themselves amply for their previous compulsory abstinence. The Turkish parts of Constantinople keep high festival during the Rhamadan. The whole city glows and sparkles like the crown of carbuncles of an Oriental Emperor. The minarets of the mosques blaze with rows of lamps from all their galleries, and from spire to spire verses of the Koran gleam in letters of flame, seeming in the distance as if written upon the canopy of heaven. The long line of temples of Allah which rise between Serai-Bournou and the hills of Eyoub blaze with resplendent light and pronounce with tongues of fire the formula of Islam. The waters of the bay reflect and multiply these myriads of lights, and seem to pour a stream of molten jewels. In a dream, it is said, there is always an element or portion of reality; but here the reality surpasses the dream! The tales of "The Arabian Nights" offer nothing more magical or fairylike than the appearance of the whole city of Constantinople during the festival of Rhamadan. With the Mohammedans the utmost freedom of action prevails; the use of the lantern is not compulsory, as at other times; the Giaours can remain in Stamboul until the last light is extinguished, and crowds of the faithful are allowed to accompany the Sultan, who proceeds to prayers at sunset, shortly after which the appearance of the streets throughout the city undergo a change that is positively a wonder to the European traveller. Suddenly all the shops are brilliantly illuminated, the thoroughfares are crowded, and the cafés are full of smokers, who pull away at their chibouques with a zest that is really amusing. The *bal masqué* in "Gustavus" does not exhibit a greater variety of costumes than the great square Tophane during a night of the Rhamadan. The Bulgarians, with their huge overcoats and their fur-trimmed caps, seem not to have changed their dress since leaving the banks of the Danube; Circassians, with their slender limbs and expanded chests; Georgians, with short tunics, bound with a ring of metal, and patent leather casques; Arnauts, wearing embroidered jackets over their bare and brawny chests; Jews, distinguished by their robes open at the sides, and their black caps bound with blue handkerchiefs; Greeks of the islands, with their ample trousers, crimson sashes, and turbouches with silken tassels; modernised Turks, and Turks of the old style; Persians and Syrians, distinguished by their gold-embroidered scarfs and gowns of Byzantine form; Turkish women, in white; Armenian females, less closely veiled: all these, formed in groups which blend, and unceasingly come and go, constitute one of the most novel and curious medleys that can be conceived. Stalls in full trade, selling milk, curds, and boiled cream; shops of confectionery, of which the Turks are enormous consumers; stalls of sherbet dealers, and sellers of snow-water are ranged around the sides of the square, which is brilliantly lighted by their illuminations. The shops of the tobaccoists are filled with persons of some pretensions, who look out upon the scene while complacently smoking the finest tobacco through pipe-stems of jasmine or cherry wood. The cafés are crowded with a people almost mad with excitement, and itinerant musicians rend the air with monotonous songs. During the Rhamadan nothing can be more joyously bright than the streets of Constantinople till the hour of midnight, when the roar of cannon announces the recommencement of the fast. Our Illustration represents the interior of a mosque at sunset, with the Mohammedan priest at prayer, while beyond lie the prostrate forms of those of the faithful who, whether of the more conservative or of the modern school among the Turks, come thither to worship.

THE ENGLISH VOLUNTEERS IN NAPLES.—The following letter appears in the *Morning Post*:—"May I request the favour of a small space in your columns for some facts which I think should be made public, as they expose gross mismanagement! The following was the cost of Garibaldi's British Legion, as far as my information goes:—The contract for 1000 suits of clothing and kits (little over 600 men landed at Naples), £5986 11s. 6d.; passage-money in the *Melazzo* for 247 men, at 26 a head, £1482; and 13 officers at £10 a head, £130; demurrage of *Melazzo* at Cagliari, at £50 a day for thirteen days, £650; money sent to Cagliari for the support of the men, £100; the contract for the *Emperor* was for 800 men, at £7 a head, no matter what number sailed; only 420 men embarked, £2940; total, £13,948 11s. 6d. The cost of 600 rifles is an additional item, of which I am at present unable to say the amount. Of this sum total the greater part—namely, £13,986 11s. 6d.—was demanded of General Garibaldi, £600 only of this whole cost was paid out of the English subscriptions—namely, £500 paid on account of the clothing, and £100 sent to Cagliari. The remaining £312 10s. was paid to the clothing contractors by some of the volunteers who paid for their own kits at 25s. a head. The £13,036 11s. 6d. demanded of General Garibaldi has, I am told been paid, and as I understand, since the reign of Government here was handed over to King Victor Emmanuel. This payment was in no way sanctioned by Colonel Peard, who was appointed by General Garibaldi to look into the accounts. I enclose of my card for your private information, and remain, &c., RICHARD SANSFIELD, Naples, Nov. 12."

TRADE AND FINANCES.—The movements of those financial thermometers, Discount and Gold, have caused some anxiety in City circles lately. Since the autumn of last year no less than fifteen millions of gold have been withdrawn from the balances of the Banks of England and France. France is a borrower, and England raised her rates of discount three times during last week; it is now six per cent. Making allowances for bad harvests, and the necessary exportation of gold to pay for grain, it is yet impossible to account for two-thirds of the deficiency by means of ordinary commercial operations. Russia and Austria have not got the gold, for no one will lend it to them. France has sustained a drain of four millions, and the Bank of England is making a profit, but at the expense of the convenience of our own commerce, which is required suddenly to bear a charge of two per cent against its own contracts. We are driven for explanation to other causes than those of a peaceful nature. Some part of it may be set down to the French operations in Syria, and the French loan to Egypt, but the operations in China scarcely contribute to solve the mystery, for there payments must be made in silver, which must have been procured in Europe in exchange for gold. Ten millions is a large sum to be withdrawn from the amount of the circulating medium, and we sincerely hope that the true explanation is not to be found in an intentional hoarding for warlike operations in the coming year. France has made a contract with our bullion-dealers for the sum of one million.

GARIBOLDI'S VOLUNTEERS.—In the Court of Queen's Bench on Monday an application was made to the Court by Mr. Bovill, on the part of Mr. Crawshaw, late Mayor of Gateshead, for a rule nisi, calling on Mr. Langley, the proprietor and publisher of two Newcastle journals, to show cause why a criminal information should not be exhibited against him for infringing the Foreign Enlistment Act by publishing articles in the said papers with the view of procuring persons in England to serve in the army of Garibaldi. At the conclusion of the learned counsel's statement the Lord Chief Justice, and Justices Blackburn and Hill, pointed out the novelty of the application, and said there was no precedent for such a proceeding on the part of a private individual; that the proper officer to prosecute was the Attorney-General; and that the Court could not in its discretion allow a private individual to come forward and take upon himself the functions of the law officer of the Crown. The Court accordingly refused the application, leaving Mr. Crawshaw the option of preferring an indictment or bringing the subject under the notice of her Majesty's law officers.

MR. HUNT, OF POONA.—The readers of Indian newspapers will remember that after the trial and conviction of Mr. Hunt, of Poona, at the Criminal Sessions in April last, for shooting Cornet Browne, with intent to do grievous bodily harm, a memorial, signed by the greater portion of the grand and petty juries, and others, was addressed to the Governor-in-Council, praying for a mitigation of the sentence of solitary confinement. We now learn that, on the recommendation of the Chief Justice, Government have been pleased to remit the solitary confinement.

#### POLITICIANS IN THE PROVINCES.

MR. MILNER GIBSON, M.P.

The President of the Board of Trade addressed his constituents at the Townhall, Ashton-under-Lyne, on Wednesday evening. Mr. Gibson gave a glowing account of the trade of the country, and, of course, eulogised the French Commercial Treaty:—

There had been a great deal of misrepresentation about the commercial treaty. Some people had said that England had been taken in, and that we had given a great deal and got very little in exchange. A change had been made in the British tariff, and we had given nobody anything. We had, however, given an impulse to the industry of this country at the same time that we had got the French Government to change their tariff. We had got two good things instead of one. There was no bargain to make any exchanges, but we were merely taking two good things at once, instead of only one. If the French had not changed their tariff, it would have been our duty to effect the changes which we had made in our tariff. As to the French wines, a great deal had been said. It was said that Englishmen would not drink French wine, but the increase in the imports arising from the treaty had been very considerable, and had increased the revenue. It had been said that great distress had been occasioned at Coventry by the commercial treaty, but the Coventry weavers could not be made an exception to the principle of free trade. The import of French ribbon had only been small—fifteen per cent—and he thought that by-and-by the effect of the treaty would be to put the Coventry ribbon trade on a sounder basis. The papermakers had sent forth a cry as to the importation of foreign paper, but there had been no shutting up of mills, and there had been no great importation of foreign paper or any increase in the price of paper.

With regard to the income tax, it had been said by many, "Oh, if it had not been for this Government and the French Treaty we should not have had such a high income tax." He denied that, and believed they would have had a higher income tax for many reasons. The opponents of the income tax had always said that it was a war tax, which meant that it was a tax to which the Government had recourse when the military and naval expenditure was very high. That expenditure was very high now. If large naval and military armaments were necessary for the safety of the country (and there appeared to be a feeling in the country that they were) we could not avoid a large income tax. Mr. Gibson said, as to the paper duty—

He was still of opinion that it would be to the interest of the country to get rid of the Paper Duty, and the House of Lords, in refusing to assent to the Paper Duty Bill, made two blunders, one financial and the other constitutional. He was sorry to say that the House of Commons was not sound upon that question. He believed that one great inducement to the House of Lords for taking the course they did was that they believed the House of Commons was not in earnest, and that the measure would never have passed a third reading. The House of Commons did not wish to embarrass the Government, and, therefore, left the House of Lords to deal with the bill. The evil of the precedent was, however, untouched, and, in future, such a precedent might possibly be used for some unconstitutional purpose.

Mr. Gibson's opinion of foreign affairs is that there is a growing desire for peace in Europe. In reply to a question he said he was still an advocate for the ballot, and that he "stood where he did" on the question of reform.

MR. BRIGHT, M.P., AT WAKEFIELD.

Mr. Bright took advantage of a soirée of the Mechanics' Institution at Wakefield on Tuesday evening to deliver a speech on "political economy," strikes, the repeal of the corn laws, the French treaty, the evils of excessive taxation, the better condition of the labouring classes in the United States than in England, and the necessity of removing the causes of English poverty. Mr. Bright remarked that, with such a season as there had been during the last six months, if the corn laws—which were supported by statesmen, by Bishops, by learned men, and by Oxford and Cambridge scholars—had been in existence, his hearers might rely on it that the manufactures of the country would have been in a state of confusion. He expressed his belief that those who lived as many years hence as had elapsed since the repeal of the corn laws would have the same opinion of the advantage of the treaty with France. But there was another matter in which the working classes were more interested—the question of combination to raise wages:—

The error with regard to combinations of workmen arose from the notion that masters could control wages; but, surely, if a master could control wages, he could control prices. Neither the one nor the other was under the control of the manufacturer or the capitalist. What was going on in the northern counties of England was a proof beyond all cavil that, when trade was greatly extended, profits increasing, and demand for labour growing from month to month, wages would rise, and that without any kind of combination. He had received a letter from Glasgow, the writer of which suggested that Parliament should fix a minimum rate of wages, and that it should be an indictable offence for any manufacturer or employer of labourers to reduce the rate below that amount. He (Mr. Bright), in reply to that letter, said that unless manufacturers could secure their profits at one end it seemed very unreasonable that they should give a certain rate of wages which they might not be able to afford to give. The reason he had introduced this was, not to show the importance of general education, for that he conceived to be settled, but to show the importance of education being directed to political questions. Let him take another matter. There was the question of the expenditure of the Government. Some foolish persons had said it did not matter what taxes people paid to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, because it all came back in refreshing showers; doubtless, that might be; but the showers only refreshed the taxpayers—they never refreshed the taxpayers. The same arguments might be used by the highwayman when he committed a robbery; or, if they had a conqueror living among them, and they paid a tribute to him, it might be said it made no difference, because the money was spent in the country. He hoped the people were beginning to find that taxes were taxes, and he hoped they would never imagine that not a single farthing of the taxes beyond what was required for the economical service of the State would ever benefit them any more than if they lost it in the sea or somebody picked their pockets of it. At the present moment there was in this country a condition of general prosperity which had never been exceeded since the commencement of the great war with France. He held that prosperity to be based mainly on the long continuance of peace, to a very large extent upon that revolution of the English tariff which he had already spoken of, and also to the enormous saving to all the operations of the country by the introduction of the mode of transit by railway. Well, the results were great; but, notwithstanding all this, they ought to bear in mind that at this moment there were hundreds of thousands of families in this country whose condition was that of poverty close verging upon pauperism, and to whom the rays of that prosperity seemed scarcely to have reached at all. It was worth while considering whether all had yet been done to raise the people to the condition to which they rightfully may hope to attain.

Mr. Bright continued by referring to a letter he had received about two years ago from Mr. Cobden, who was at that time in the United States of America, and in which the writer said that, notwithstanding the artisan and labouring class in England had made greater progress during the last twenty-five years than they had during any former similar period of time, those classes in the United States were much further in advance than they were in England:—

This was a remarkable fact, and Mr. Bright had never heard any man who disputed it. How came it, then—he asked their public writers, he asked their statesmen, he asked ministers of religion—how came it, then—this fact was notorious and indisputable—that in the United States the great body of the artisans and labouring classes were so much better off than they were in this country? He knew of three causes that would account for it. In the United States the land was wholly free from all feudal law and tenures; the people were instructed by an extensive and thoroughly working common school system, useful to a degree infinitely beyond what the people of this country ever dreamt of; and, further, that from some cause or other that he could not then inquire into the Government of the United States, although the population of each country was about 20,000,000, spent nearly £60,000,000 sterling less than the Government of this country. He only stated facts. They were not in the least questions of party; not questions of forms of government; but questions of principles with regard to our legislation, and mechanics' institutions would but ill fulfil their duty to their members if they were content with teaching the common rules of arithmetic, or drawing, or music, or other branches of knowledge which were taught them, and did not bring their classes and their members as much as possible to consider those great questions on which the wellbeing of their families and the country most depended.

Mr. Bright passed a warm eulogium on the benevolence and piety of the present age, but said that he considered the meeting was aware that that single Act of Parliament which extended the supply of food was worth more than ten thousand soup-kitchens. There could be no doubt that every simple invention which was made in machinery and agricul-



ture added to our power of production, and ought to add to our comfort. In his opinion, it ought to lessen human labour and to increase human enjoyment; but if through bad principles of legislation—if through errors of government the public resources were wasted—if of our great industry a vast quantity was misdirected—if these great blunders were made, there might be rich men and rich families, but the multitude would still be poor, and the comforts they had would still be precarious. He wanted them to study these subjects more than they had done before; it would enable them to see that they might govern themselves more wisely, and, if they did so, he believed that they might raise mankind to a higher level, they might give greater glory to their country, they might dispense greater happiness among the families of which it was composed, and they might do that which was not a little thing—they might do something to justify the ways of God to man.

SIR JOHN TRELAWNY.

Sir John Trelawny, member for Tavistock, met his constituents on Saturday, and addressed them on the topics of the day—the Budget, the paper duties, and especially church rates. As to the Budget, he said:—

I was one of those who supported her Majesty's Ministers, not only with regard to the wine duties, but throughout the Budget, not taking exception to mere details, in which there might have been small errors, but taking the scheme as a whole, and the result is that neither I nor one of my constituents with whom I have been in communication have had occasion to regret the course so pursued.

As to the paper duties, Sir John Trelawny said:—

With regard to the paper duties, it is really a very serious question, and one which produced a great deal of discussion, and will do so again. It is a most grave and important matter, and it seems to me it was passed over too lightly. We are at present paying about £1000 daily in taxes by the authority of the House of Lords. The House of Lords thought fit to reject a material part of a Budget passed by the House of Commons, which, I believe, had not been done for four hundred years before, except in matters of trifling importance, and this will certainly produce a great deal of ill-feeling, which I am afraid will last for a long time to come. It produced its effects in the last Session of Parliament, because, towards the end of it, several measures came down which were not passed in consequence of the feelings engendered between the two Houses. The House of Lords has assumed the office of the Chancellor of the Exchequer; the office of dealing with the finance no longer pertains exclusively to the people's House, and Mr. Gladstone ceased to be Chancellor of the Exchequer, the House of Lords usurping the functions which belonged to him. Now, that is indeed to reverse the British Constitution. If that course be tolerated—if we do not next year retrace that step, and get that precedent obliterated—the British Constitution is at an end, as there is no saying to what length such precedent may be carried in the future.

Of church rates Sir John remarked:—

This subject, I may say, is one upon which I most honestly and sincerely endeavoured to bring the litigating parties together. I endeavoured to deal with the subject in all points of view, so as to see whether a measure may be passed such as would obtain the assent of all classes. After a deal of conversation with different parties, the idea was found to be totally impracticable, and it seems to be hopeless to think of carrying any other measure but that I presented. We carried the measure through the House of Commons, but were defeated in the House of Lords. You recollect how many times this has passed through the House of Commons, and how very decided the opinion of the public has been that church rates should be abolished. Then I must notice the inconsistency of those who take an opposite line to me. What do they do? They put up an Irishman—Mr. Whittle—to oppose me upon church rates, on the allegation that they are a fixed part of the inheritance of the Church, as sacred as tithes, and on no account to be touched; and then they themselves propose a bill to exempt Dissenters from payment of church rates. If the law were that of the Medes and Persians—if it be true that every man is bound to pay a church rate—why bring in an Act of Parliament to exempt any portion of the population from obeying such law? That is what the Derby Government did; but that is not all. My Lord Derby was at the head of the Government which abolished the whole church rate in Ireland in the name of vestry cess, confiscated the incomes of ten bishoprics, and altered the tithes system by giving up to the Irish landlords one-fourth of the tithes. Take, I say, one ground or the other, but not grounds manifestly inconsistent. If church rates are an inheritance of the Church, why exempt any one? If not an inheritance, why maintain them? I say the position of Lord Derby's party is not tenable in argument; there is no argument in it. Then, again, how can you say that the church rate was a fixed portion of the inheritance of the Church, and not to be touched on any account, when the House of Lords—as it did on appeal in the great Braintree case—solemnly affirmed that no person was bound to pay a particular church rate unless it was carried by a majority of the parishioners present at the time it was made. That, then, is the unsoundness of the position held by those who oppose me on this matter of church rates. I suppose we shall have to fight the good fight as before, and I suppose by degrees they will find out there is no way of dealing with the subject except that I have presented; and I dare say we shall succeed.

Sir John thus alluded to the increased salary of the Dean of York:—You have heard that we have lately had in Parliament a discussion upon the salary of the Dean of York. As well as I can recollect, he had about £1000 a year, and the Church Commissioners, seeming to think his case was a very hard one, with only £1000 for doing very little, were so very kind as to give him out of the inheritance of the poor £1000 more. He is now enjoying a good salary, and I dare say he would raise his voice for a state of things which had afforded him so liberal a share out of funds designed for the benefit of the poor. This is an argument which is of a dangerous nature, because there is the case of our poor clergy. I pointed out some time ago that a million of money may be raised towards the increase of small livings. We find there are a number of stipends between £50 and £200 a year, and these may be all increased to £200 by a very simple plan; and still it has not been done, and year after year attempts have been made to obtain such a measure, but in vain; and I suppose the reason is that some money is wanted for Deans of York, and those in his position, who, like him, hold sinecure offices, paid out of the inheritance of the poor.

The hon. Baronet expressed an opinion that the late Reform Bill did not go far enough, and advocated household suffrage. In conclusion, he expressed regret at our large war expenditure, satisfaction at the liberation of Italy, and a hope that Austria would cede Venetia. The hon. Baronet, having referred to almost every topic that had come under the notice of Parliament during the late Session, resumed his seat amidst protracted cheering.

**BANKERS' CHECKS.**—The question raised some time back as to the responsibility of bankers in paying cheques drawn to order on the signature of a person pretending to hold a procuration is likely to remain without a definitive settlement. The facts which induced public attention to the matter were as follows:—An action was brought against the Bank of England to recover the amount of a cheque drawn payable to order, and endorsed by a person purporting to sign by procuration from the payee, which procuration was denied. The claim was based upon the view at the 19th section of the Act 16th and 17th Victoria, chap. 59, which protects bankers from responsibility in paying cheques purporting to be endorsed by the payee, did not extend to cheques purporting to be endorsed by another person by procuration. The action came on for trial at the London sittings in July last, when Mr. Baron Martin held, without argument, that the enactment referred to extended as well to cases of endorsement by procuration as to those purporting to be by the payee in person, the object of this proceeding being to obtain a decision of the full Court upon the question of law in the current term. It appears, however, that the plaintiff has decided not to carry the case further, and that the law must therefore remain in its present unsatisfactory state. At the same time it may be remarked, that few persons can doubt that the immunity to the bankers conferred by the Act was intended to be complete. The clause which, in contradiction to the entire spirit of the statute law of the kingdom, exempts bankers from a liability to which all the rest of the community are bound to conform, furnishes the worst example of petty class legislation witnessed in recent times, but so long as it is permitted to remain it will be advisable for the public to regard it in all its stringency.

**MR. HOPE SCOTT.**—It is stated (says the *Border Advertiser*) that Mr. Hope Scott, Q.C., of Abbotford, is shortly to be united in marriage to a daughter of the Duke of Norfolk. Mr. Hope Scott married, first, a daughter of Mr. Lockhart, a grand-daughter of Sir Walter Scott, who died about two years ago, and by whom he had several children, of whom only one now survives. This, the last lineal descendant of the great minstrel, is Mary Monica Hope Scott, aged about eight years, and the heiress of the estate at Abbotford.

**AMERICAN LAW OF MORTMAIN.**—A law, rendered necessary by several recent bequests, was passed by the Legislature of New York at its last session. It enacts that no person having a husband, wife, child, or parent, shall, by will, give more than half his property to any benevolent, charitable, literary, scientific, religious, or missionary society, association, or corporation, in trust or otherwise. Any gift of more than one-half is void as to the excess above mentioned.

## THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

Lord Elcho's corps of London Scotchmen had a general muster on Saturday at Westminster Hall, and, though the weather was very bad, there were between 400 and 500 members present. The "Marching Chorus," lately established under Mr. Benedict, and numbering seventy members, sang three airs as they marched round the hall, four deep. This was their first performance, and after only three lessons, but it was a decided success, and was warmly applauded. The arrangements for winter drill were announced. Volunteer pipers, volunteer bandmen, and volunteer pioneers were asked for, and the prizes for shooting were mentioned. One of these is a silver challenge cup, presented by Lord Elcho, for which ten men from each company will compete. The prize-shooting is to take place in April or May. The school of arms at Mr. Angelo's is open for three hours once a week, when about eighty members of the corps learn to fence and box, and singstick and sword exercise.

An influential committee has been appointed in Greenwich, at the head of which is Mr. Alderman Salomons, M.P. for the borough, for the purpose of forming a marine artillery corps or brigade for the service of artillery, and for gun-boat services on the Thames. It is proposed to accept the services of a large body of persons whose business is immediately connected with the river, watermen and lightermen, and also of amateur watermen and others, who will form a company distinct from the professionals. The value of such an arm of defence may be gathered from the following extract from the report of the Naval Committee appointed to inquire into the subject of floating batteries, booms, rafts, &c.:—"The Committee, having examined several of the Thames river barges, wood and iron, and consulted an eminent engineer conversant with the subject, are of opinion that two of them, from sixty to ninety tons each, could be securely connected together and fitted to carry two heavy guns, with a breastwork, for river defences. Such small batteries could be rapidly prepared, and, if placed within a boom connected with chains, where water is smooth, would be a formidable barrier."

The 2nd Sussex (Cuckfield) Corps of Rifle Volunteers, consisting of two companies and numbering 153 members, under the command of Captain Meek, was inspected yesterday week by Lieutenant-Colonel Moorsom, at Cuckfield Park, the seat of Captain Sergison, one of the captains of the corps.

A circular distributed in reference to the Cambridge University Volunteer Corps states that a rifle-ground has been obtained which will give a range of 1400 yards, within a quarter of a mile of Trinity College. It is proposed to admit the town corps to the advantages of an increased range for rifle practice when it does not interfere with the practice of the University corps.

On Tuesday afternoon the 4th or Woolwich company of the 1st Kent Volunteer Rifles assembled on Plumstead Common, under the command of Captain Carter, for inspection by Colonel Luard, and to carry out a series of evolutions. The ground was kept by a detachment of the Sidcup troop of West Kent Yeomanry Cavalry and the 28th (Charlton) Volunteer Rifles. The force marched past, subsequently performing a series of manual and platoon exercise—light infantry drill, skirmishing, and firing. At the conclusion Colonel Luard addressed the officers and men in most complimentary terms as to their efficiency. He said he should have to send a most favourable report to the Secretary for War.

The 1st York Rifles had a rifle-shooting contest for several prizes at Langton Wold, Yorkshire, last week. The ranges were 100, 200, and 300 yards—at each range five rounds. The whole of the corps, officers and privates, took part in the contest, and the shooting was remarkably good throughout. The first prize consisted of a beautiful silver challenge cup, value £50, presented to the corps by the Hon. C. W. Fitzwilliam, M.P. The following were the highest scores made in the contest for the Fitzwilliam Cup:—Private Robert Hick, 23 points; Private John Walker, 22 points; Private Thomas Longstaff, 20 points; Private Richard Read, 19 points.

On Thursday and Friday the Post Office companies of the Civil Service Regiment shot for their prizes, when some good firing was exhibited. The match resulted in the first prize falling to Lieutenant Angell, who scored 10 points out of ten shots at 500 and 600 yards, hitting the target every time. Private Crossley was the winner of the second prize, scoring 13 points out of 10 shots at 250 and 300 yards. The third prize, for the largest number of hits, was awarded to Corporal Topping.

The 7th Cheltenham, the 6th Stroud, and the 2nd Gloucester Rifle companies have this week been trying their relative skill at rifle-shooting, the Stroud company having invited the others to the contest. The Stroud and Cheltenham first competed at the seat of the Earl of Ellenborough, at Southam, near Cheltenham, twelve men from each company, at 200, 300, 400, and 450 yards' range. The Stroud men made 211 points, and the Cheltenham 162. Nine men of the Gloucester company competed with nine of the Stroud victors the next day at Stroud, at increased ranges—namely, 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards. The Gloucester men were victorious, scoring an average of 17.55, while the Stroud average was 14.41. One Gloucester man, Sergeant Davis, scored 25 in 20 shots.

The rifle corps of the city of Durham, now numbering somewhere near 200 members, was inspected by Major Harman on Wednesday week. The inspecting officer spoke very highly of the precision with which the volunteers went through their movements.

A movement has been for some time in progress for the formation of a company of volunteer engineers in Sheffield, chiefly under the auspices of Mr. Young Mitchell, seconded by other gentlemen. Their efforts to accomplish this object have received the sanction of the War Office.

A brigade order has been issued prohibiting the assembly of the Gravesend Artillery Corps in uniform on any public occasion without the sanction of the Lord Lieutenant of the county. The wooden model of a 68 pounder gun is now being constructed to afford the members an opportunity of frequent drill practice.

The 3rd Cumberland Volunteer Rifles, or Skiddaw Greys, after being inspected by Lieut.-Colonel Wake (who spoke well of them), had a rifle shooting-match at Keswick a few days ago. The first prize was won by Private C. O. Wodehouse, the second by Private Thomas Litt, the third by Private Thomas Wise, the fourth by Corporal John Gate, the fifth by Private W. Messenger, the sixth by Private J. Postlethwaite. The next three prizes were obtained by Sergeant Jonathan Gibson, Private John Milburn, and Private John Crosthwaite. The first recruits' prize was won by Private Edward Clark, and the second by Private Edward Fisher.

The various volunteer corps throughout the county of Somerset are to be placed on a complete military footing, the Lord Lieutenant making the necessary arrangements. The county is to be divided into districts, and over each division a superior commanding officer will preside, taking the command of the corps in each district, for which an Adjutant will also be appointed. By this plan divisional reviews and parades can be held in the several districts, and greater unity secured than where only isolated corps exist.

On Tuesday evening a numerously-attended meeting was held at Myddelton Hall, Upper street, Islington, for the purpose of organising a cavalry corps for North London. Lord Truro presided.

"We have been informed," says the *Jewish Chronicle*, "on reliable authority, that one or two more companies, composed entirely of Jews, will be attached to a brigade now in the course of formation in the city of London. It will not be necessary for members of the Jewish companies to attend drill on Sabbaths."

The commanding officers of the various corps of rifle volunteers have received a memorandum from the War Office complaining of the unserviceable state in many instances in which the arms of volunteers had been found on inspection:—"The Secretary of State for War has learned with regret from the reports of inspecting officers that some of the Government arms in possession of certain corps of volunteers are nearly unserviceable from dirt and rust; that in some instances rifles which were foul from previous firing had been left uncleaned for a month, and that in others some of these valuable arms had been taken away by members of the corps, and even lent out by them for private purposes."

## THE EMPEROR AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

We have received the following communication from Mr. Klotz Rowell:—

Sir,—I take the liberty to communicate to you a second letter which I have had the honour to receive from M. Mocquard, Secretary to the Emperor Napoleon. Allow me on this occasion to declare that, in presence of this letter and of the passionate opposition of a large number of journals to the project of an excursion of volunteers to Paris, I must put an end to all efforts of mine in this direction. If this project has assumed an official character, it is only because different persons, inspired, without doubt, with the best possible sentiments, and influenced by the views of the Government, have taken part in the journalistic warfare which has arisen. As for myself, I have been exclusively guided in everything I have said and done by good intention and by the love of truth. My purpose has been to call forth, at a moment when the treaty of commerce and political circumstances appeared to me to have definitively secured the Anglo-French alliance, some public fraternisation, at Paris, of Frenchmen and Englishmen. Such a fraternisation appeared to me to be most easily brought about, and most to the purpose, between the English Volunteers and the National Guard of Paris. As it will not take place now, it might perhaps take place in the spring, when the weather will be more favourable, and when the commercial relations between France and England will have had sufficient time to establish themselves on a footing of firm international friendship. Be that as it may, in spring, as well as at any other time, I shall always be ready to assist in carrying out a project of this kind, be it undertaken by the volunteers, or any other class or corporation. The advantageous conditions and facilities which I have succeeded in obtaining from the Emperor's kindness, and from the generous feeling of the railway companies, will remain lasting acquisitions for the benefit of those who, at whatever period, may enter upon the idea of making a corporate excursion to Paris.

The following is a translation of M. Mocquard's letter:—

Sir,—When you wrote to me to solicit the Emperor's approbation of your project, it was a proposal of a character altogether private, which his Majesty could not oppose, and, besides, he would have received with cordiality men who had inscribed on their banner "Defence and not Defiance." But since you have chosen to make of your project an official affair, the English journals having mixed themselves up with it, and have given to a simple excursion proportions which have changed its character. After this, the Emperor thinks it will be better not to pursue any further an idea, the initiative of which he, nevertheless, thanks you for having taken.

Pray receive, Sir, the expression of my most distinguished sentiments.

The Secretary of the Emperor, Chief of the Cabinet, Mocquard.

**NEW FRENCH GUN-BOAT.**—A steel gun-boat, with two screws, has just been completed at Bordeaux. The boat is in the form of a turtle, and the muzzle of the gun is to appear just at the summit of the shell, which will present to the enemy an inclined plane, so that the balls striking it will glance off without doing any injury. The Emperor is said to have been the designer. [It is to be hoped that she will not "turn turtle" in a heavy sea.]

**ARMOUR-CLAD VESSEL FOR RUSSIA.**—The third naval power in Europe intends not to be behindhand in putting on her armour, now that England has her *Warriors* and France her *Gloires*. The Russian Admiral, Count Putiatin, left London last week for St. Petersburg, taking with him, for Imperial approval and ratification, the drawings and contract for an iron-plated vessel of war, which is to be built forthwith on the Thames.

**IRON-PLATED SHIPS.**—We lately announced that it was the intention of the Lords of the Admiralty to build three additional iron-plated steam warships, and that two of these ships were to be constructed by private contract. In accordance with this decision, circulars were addressed to six extensive iron shipbuilding firms, calling upon them to send in to Whitehall tenders for the required work not later than the 5th inst. This was strictly complied with; but great was the surprise of all to find that changed came over the views of their Lordships, and to learn that at the twelfth hour the Warrior model, with its upright sides, had been rejected, in order that an opportunity might be afforded to investigate the plans which for some weeks past have been brought under the notice of the authorities by the press, as possessing greater powers of resistance to shot and shell than those hitherto approved by the Admiralty. This decision will equally affect the vessel ordered to be built at Chatham Dockyard; so that, as the matter now stands, we are precisely in the same position as we were prior to the issue of the above-named circulars.

**THE NEW REAR-ADMIRAL.**—Admiral Sir Graham Eden Hamond, G.C.B., has been nominated Rear-Admiral of England, vice the Earl of Dundonald, G.C.B., deceased. Sir Graham is perhaps the most distinguished of the old war officers, having served in Lord Howe's flag-ship, the *Queen Charlotte*, on the glorious 1st of June; and having commanded the *Blanche* frigate under Lord Nelson at Copenhagen in 1801, besides having performed a number of gallant services during the war.

**PIRACIES IN CONSTANTINOPLE.**—The bad conduct which characterised the idlers of this port last winter has now recommenced. The barque *Gateshead*, of Newcastle, Captain W. Seymour, while lying at the entrance of the Golden Horn, has been plundered at night of brass binnacles and compass, although there was a watch on deck. The villains escaped. Another case has occurred on board the *Clara*, of London, when lying between the two bridges. The pirates attempted to board forward, but the crew called the officers, and drove them back by pelting them with coals. They had only time to steal the jib down-haul. Several other vessels have been robbed; in short, scarcely a vessel in port has escaped attack. A daring case has also been discovered on board the steamer *Champion*, from Kustendje for Constantinople. One man shipped for the passage up, another for the passage down; and the two having managed to get into the same watch, in the Golden Horn, sent the rest below, and then got several bites overboard into a boat alongside, and escaped. One of the men was a native of Heligoland, and another an Englishman.

**WRECK OF A BRAZILIAN CORVETTE.**—A telegram has been received from Gibraltar, bringing the following news:—The Brazilian corvette *Donna Isabel*, of 18 guns, was wrecked on the 11th instant, six miles south of Cape Spartel, near Tangier. This corvette was on the return voyage from Marseilles to Rio de Janeiro, with a number of midshipmen whom the Imperial Government annually sends out for nautical experience and instruction. The wreck was complete. Her commander, Captain Curralho, twenty-two officers, the majority of whom were midshipmen, and one hundred of the crew, were lost. Three lieutenants, six midshipmen, the purser, and ninety-three of the crew were saved. The Moors behaved humanely. Those saved placed themselves under British protection. The Brazilian Consul at Gibraltar, immediately on the receipt of the sad intelligence, repaired to Tangier in the English corvette *Argus*, which was promptly offered by the British authorities, and in which those who were saved were conveyed to Gibraltar. They were thence to proceed to Lisbon, in order to embark for Brazil.

**LOSS OF SEVEN LIVES IN A SLOOP.**—A sloop called the *Charlotte* was on her way from Leeds to Lincoln with a cargo of rape cake, and while taking the turning from the river Ouse into the river Trent she came in violent collision with a sandbank and capsized. The tide was running at the rate of eight knots an hour at the time, and the unfortunate vessel turned completely over. There were seven persons on board at the time, the whole of whom were drowned.

**POSTPONEMENT OF THE HOPE DUTY.**—The collection of the second moiety of the hop duty, due on the 16th of this month, has been postponed to the 1st of March, 1861, in the case of those planters who may desire the indulgence, on their giving security for payment, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent; and the collection of the present year's duty has been postponed from March 1 to August 16 next, on the like terms and conditions.

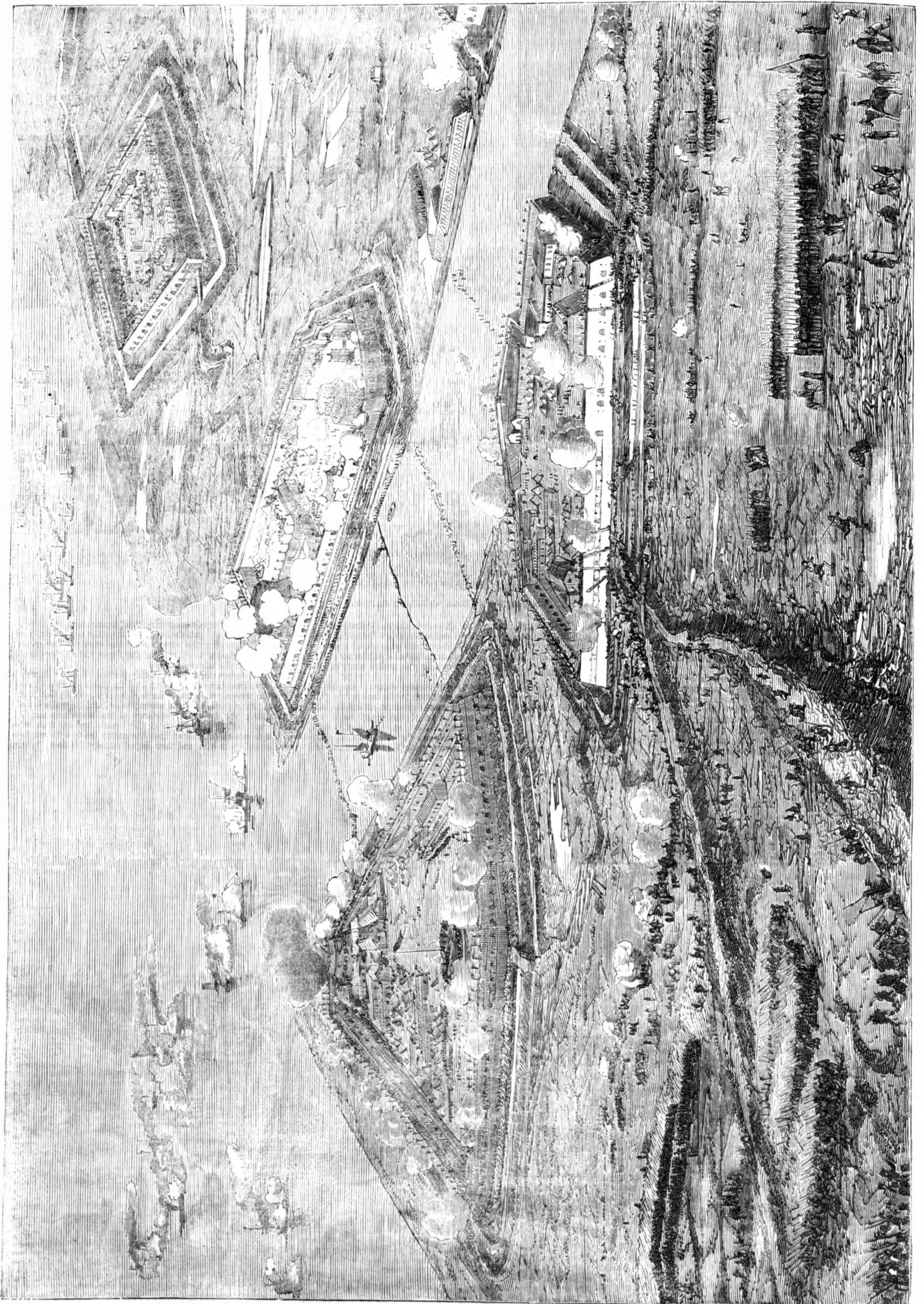
**ALDERSHOT OUTCASTS.**—Not merely in the spirit of charity, but of prudence and economy, the attempt now being made to organise a dispensary at Aldershot is one deserving every co-operation. The condition of the poor wretches who swarm round the camp has been described to us as most horrible, and, in endeavouring to give them the relief likely to be afforded by an institution such as that which is projected, its originators are exercising charity in a most discriminating way. Wretched outcasts as they may be, they surely do not merit the heartrending sufferings they undergo, ending sometimes in such a death as humanity must shudder to contemplate. The Rev. J. Bennett, Incumbent of Aldershot, and Messrs. Mangles' Bank, Aldershot, receive subscriptions.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

**A VETERAN KNIFEGRINDER.**—The Brussels journals announce the death of the Nestor of the knife-grinders of that city, at the age of ninety-two. This venerable artisan came to Brussels with his father in 1780, and established himself on the Pont d'Or, in the Marolles-aux-Poissons, where he has worked every day since then in all weathers. He is succeeded in his business by his son, who has passed his seventieth year.

**DEATH FROM STARVATION.**—The following verdict was agreed to by a coroner's jury which inquired into the death of an old man named Watson on Monday:—"The deceased died from the effects of exhaustion and the want of the common necessities of life, accelerated by exposure in the public streets, death having been accelerated by the great neglect of the parochial authorities of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, when the deceased was in a state of utter destitution and without a home."

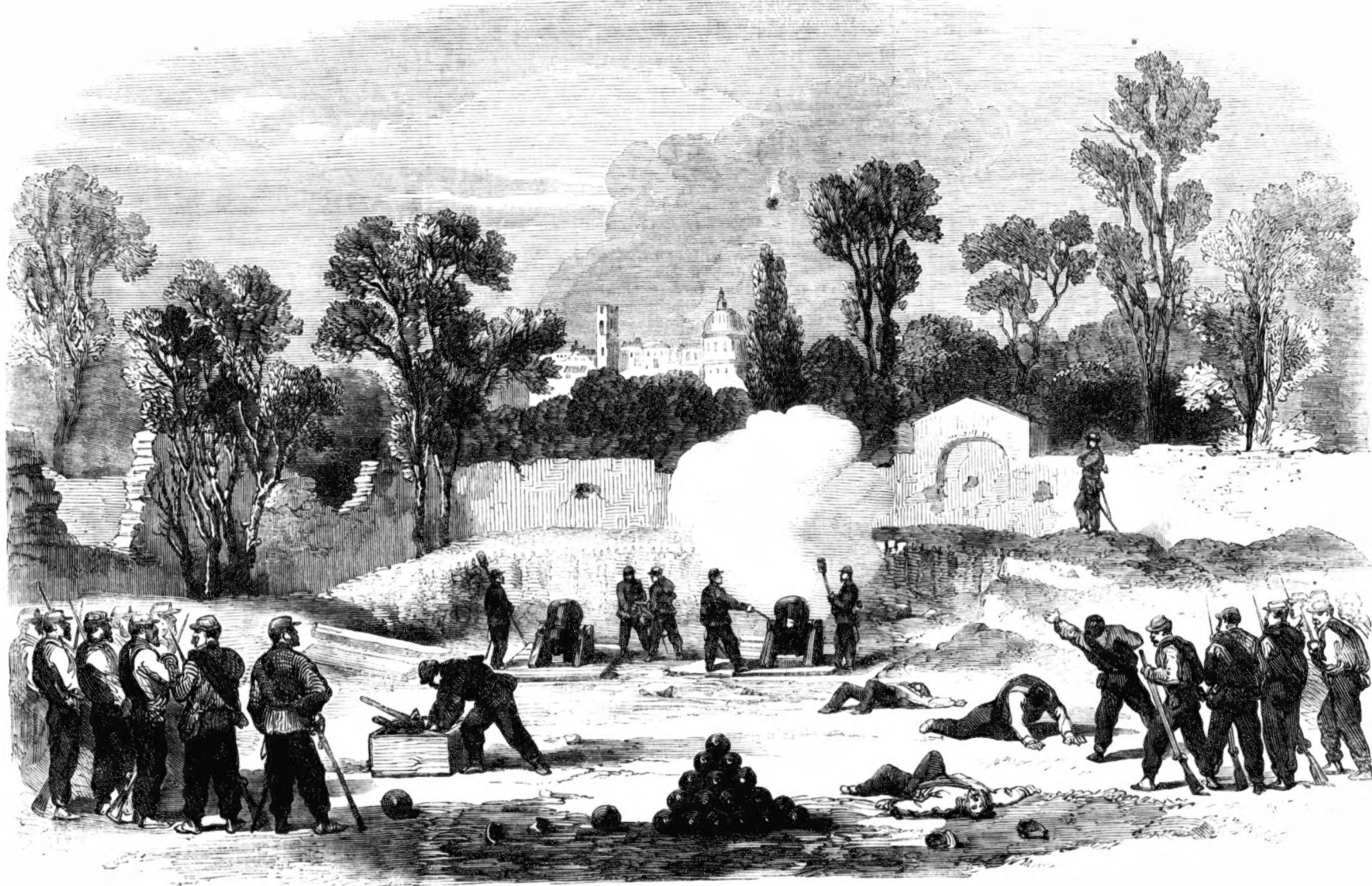
**INTERESTING DISCOVERY.**—Mr. George Wright has lately discovered slipped loosely into a volume formerly belonging to Isaac Re d, a curious leaf, containing a list of plays acted before the Court in the year 1638. Amongst the plays named are "The Merry Wives of Windsor" and "Julius Cæsar." The manuscript is contemporary, and will, we understand, be published, with a facsimile, in the next *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*.





TAI-TOO CHINA.—GENERAL VIEW OF THE ATTACK ON THE PEIHO FORTS.—(FROM A SKETCH BY DEJAND GRANGER.)





GARDEN BATTERY, VILLA MARTIRE, CAPUA.

**THE ATTACK ON THE PEIHO FORTS.**

HAVING once commenced operations in earnest, the allied forces in China have brought matters to an issue with a rapidity which promises to force the Emperor to accede to their terms, dictated, as they will be, at Peking itself.

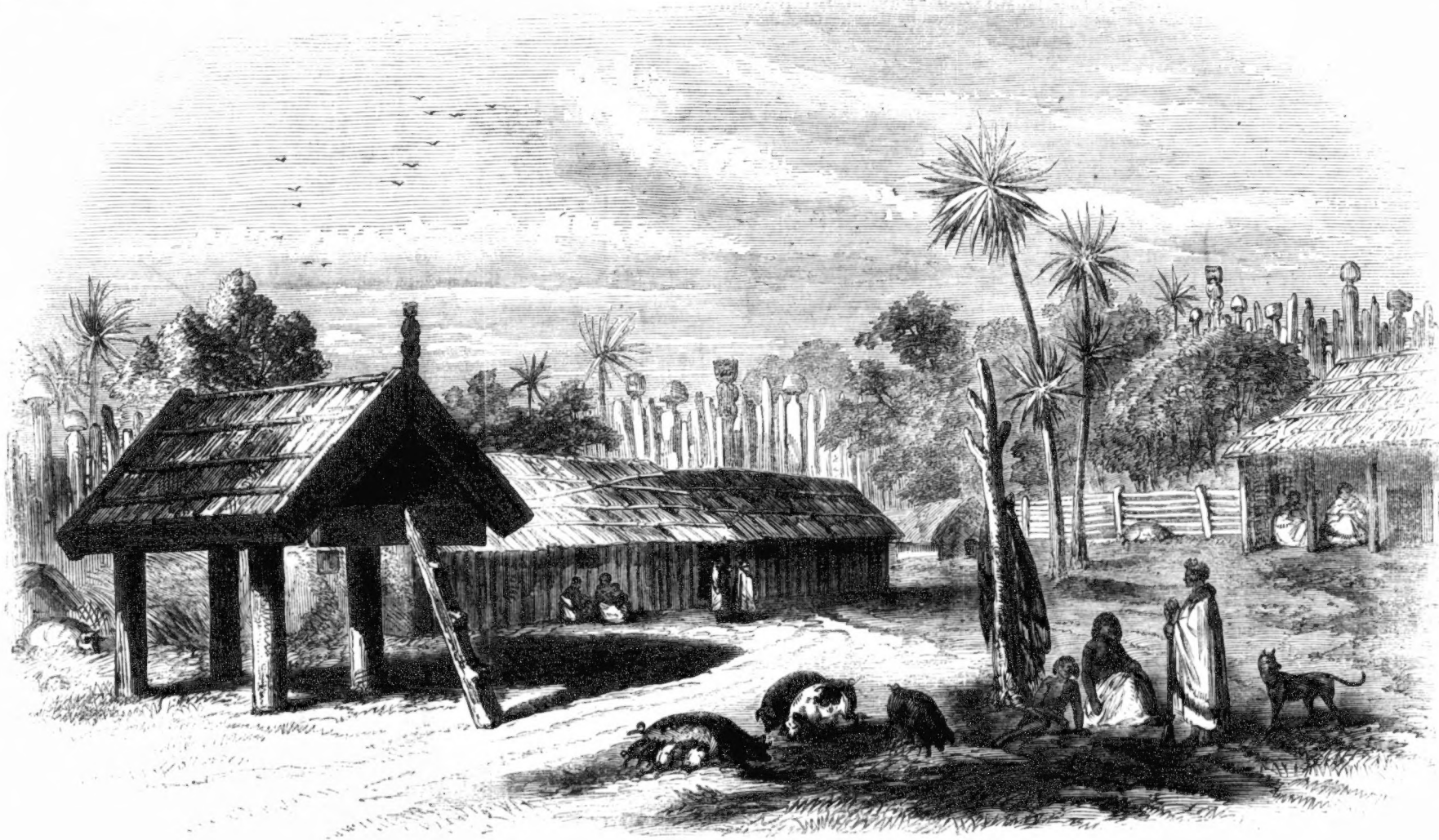
Hitherto the northern forts have not appeared to receive such a careful survey as would have enabled us earlier to have taken advantage of this method of reaching the imperial city, and this arose from the difficulties in the way of exploring the Peiho itself. This river, which is not navigable for any vessels of large tonnage, flows into the Gulf of Peking, and contains numerous bays, the majority of them very shallow, while, at the same time, the bar at the mouth of the river prevents any vessels except those of light draught passing.

On the recent occasion, before the allies commenced operations, the whole coast within twenty miles north and south of the Peiho had been carefully surveyed, and Pehtang selected as the most favourable spot for landing, since at this place the river is navigable for much larger vessels and would secure a point of debarkation for the entire army and its baggage.

Our Engraving, from a design by M. Durand Brager, supplied by sketches sent by an officer of the expedition, will denote the plan of assault on the forts. It was determined first to attack the land most of the two forts on the north side of the river, as it was believed that that would command those on the south side; and an hour before daylight the Marines and the 44th and 67th Regiments, with a proportion of French were ready for the assault, and

advanced under cover of a heavy fire from Armstrong guns, 32-pounders, and mortars; the gun-boats shelling from the other side at 1800 yards distance, and distracting the attention of the enemy. The ground was bare and flat, offering no cover; but the fire of the artillery and of the rifles protected the advancing force.

The ditch before the fort was thickly planted on each side with sharp stakes, and these had to be torn up and the ditch crossed on pontoons before the troops could reach the mud walls of twenty feet high; but at about ten o'clock this was accomplished, and the walls scaled, notwithstanding the desperate resistance of the Manchous and Chinese. The French dashed gallantly in at the breach, and one man, who was the first to mount, fired down upon the enemy inside with muskets that were handed up to him, and then leaped amongst his foes, fighting till



MAORI VILLAGE, NEW ZEALAND.—(FROM A SKETCH BY F. MACKEN.)—SEE PAGE 330.



he was struck down. Captain Pryne, of the Marines, after shooting the mandarin commander of the fort, sat astride the wall and helped his men to mount; and Lieut. Chaplin, of the 67th, planted the first colours on the fort. It was supposed that of 1200 Chinese troops scarcely ten escaped alive and unhurt. The fight ended by the taking of the place; and the other forts were so weak on the land side that the utility of further resistance was manifest. A fortnight afterwards, and the whole of the Taku stronghold was in the possession of the allies, the Tartar camp at Sing-Ho had been taken, and 150,000 men marched about fifteen miles, to the mouth of the Peiho. Previously to this movement, however, an attack was made upon Tung-Ku, a fortified town on the north bank of the Peiho about two miles above the forts. The place is about a mile and a half in circumference, and surrounded by a wall twenty feet high, of immense thickness, and pierced for a few large guns; beside this there were two ditches of eighteen feet wide, and from five to eight deep, commanded by a flanking fire very distressing to the troops. But the Armstrong batteries settled the matter, for the Tartars could not stand against the precision of their practice; and the 1st Royals, the 60th Rifles, and the French advanced in extended order, and succeeded in crossing the ditches and storming the town. This was the series of events which led to the capture of the most commanding of the forts, and the final evacuation of the place by the Chinese troops.

#### THE GARDEN BATTERY BEFORE CAPUA.

THE bombardment of Capua was commenced on the 1st inst. A red flag was waved as a signal, and six batteries opened fire on the town, keeping up their fire with such effect that by the next morning the King of Naples' troops had had enough of it.

It was from the Garden Battery—a view of which we engrave—that the bombardment commenced; but, though first in this operation, it was not foremost. Indeed, its firing was not good; while that of the garrison in reply was excellent. In three quarters of an hour it was completely silenced, and had twenty men killed and wounded. However, it presently got to work again, contributing what it could to the discomfiture of the garrison, which next morning capitulated.

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WITH THE ILLUSTRATED TIMES of this day we issue a large and most carefully-executed Engraving, from the picture by Turner in the Gallery at South Kensington generally regarded as his chef-d'œuvre—viz.,

#### CROSSING THE BROOK.

Copies of the Engraving executed from this Picture some years since are rarely to be met with, and only at an exorbitant price.

## ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1860.

#### THE MAORI TROUBLES.

THERE is no difficulty in acknowledging the axiom that a great empire like our own should have no little wars: the difficulty is in avoiding them. Indeed, with interests so wide and various as ours, it is nearly impossible to avoid them; and thus we have almost always some petty squabble on hand to be decided by the bayonet. When these difficulties arise with small independent Powers—such as Persia, for instance—they are troublesome enough; and somehow, whatever may be the justice of our quarrel or the necessity of the conflict, we cannot disabuse our minds of a certain sense of dishonour in engaging in it. He must be a shameless creature who goes out complacently to meet an antagonist of half his strength and skill, whom he is certain to crush without bruising a knuckle; and we are half inclined to believe that the sorry figure our troops sometimes make in little wars arises not so much from stupidly despising the enemy, as from a shamefaced hesitation at bringing English strength and science to bear on a comparatively defenceless foe. To land a hundred thousand men at the Cape against the Kaffirs would be almost ludicrously shameful, to an Englishman's mind; and yet the fact is, and we cannot forget it, that we do virtually bring against the Persians and the Kaffirs a hundred thousand men—the whole resources of an empire that overthrew the conqueror of Europe. This is what makes these wars so unpleasant. They are troublesome for the same reason that all wars are troublesome; while as for the greater ones, they are found rather exhilarating than otherwise—while they last.

Colonial conflicts are worse than all; for into them the *désagrémens* of a family squabble largely enter. If the quarrel is with "natives" (and we are never likely to fight our own colonists again—the very suggestion is intolerable), the case is little mended. Spite of all that is said about the necessity of extending our commerce—which we never hear without thinking (irrelevantly, no doubt) about the Judge who, to the defence of a thief, that he must live, replied that he did not see the necessity—spite of all we hear of the extension of civilisation, and that beautiful law by which the native is arranged to perish by "contact with Europeans," unphilosophic minds cannot fail of some sympathy with the native when he rebels against those who have acquired his land and decimated him. Even Imperial quarrels should be just; and there is such a disposition in different nations to fall out that we have only to wait awhile to preserve our honour as well as to consult our convenience. But when the difficulty is with naked savages, and especially when these savages are English subjects, no precaution against actual conflict with them can be too great; no consideration for their claims, or even for their weakness, their ignorance, or their passions, too tender; nothing, in fact, short of the highest provocation or downright danger justifies us in bringing British bayonets in aid of British rum.

That the Government at home, or our Governors abroad, are indisposed to take this view of the matter we do not insinuate; but we confess to a little anxiety as to how it may bear on the conflict in which we are engaged with the natives of New Zealand just now. The facts of the case are before us—so far, at any rate, as they are ever likely to be known; though we are still puzzled by the difference of doctors, of men who are equally competent to form an opinion on the facts. Two years ago, it seems, the Governor met an assemblage of natives at New Plymouth, and, among other things, advised them to sell whatever lands they had no use for in cultivation. Thereupon one Teira offered to dispose of a certain "block" of land at

Waitara, and the Governor at once signified his willingness to buy it. At this point Wirimu Kingi, a chief of considerable importance, interposed, declaring that he would not permit the sale. However, the bargain was carried out, or a survey was made. Wirimu Kingi then presented himself in force, built a path on the contested ground, and prepared to defend possession by arms. He was met in arms; and here is the whole story in brief. Meanwhile there is the question of Wirimu's claim. He takes his stand on the legal right as chief to forbid the sale, as he had done; and if he really possessed this power it is difficult to blame him for maintaining it. On this point, however, it is that the doctors differ. The Governor maintains that Wirimu has no authority to interfere in the sale, the Bishop of New Zealand and Archdeacon Hadfield declare that he has; large parties in the colony take either side. Meanwhile the Governor and Wirimu have come to blows, and between them they have converted an agrarian dispute into rebellion.

We in England are never likely to arrive at a satisfactory opinion on the merits of this question. The Governor may be right, and it is evident that the determined move of Wirimu Kingi in seizing and fortifying the disputed land obliged the Governor to take prompt and decisive measures. One answer to those who blame his conduct as precipitate is, that the seizure is not altogether a personal affair of King William's, and therefore one to be settled by arbitration, but the first expression of a determination on the part of the New Zealanders to withstand any further encroachment on their territories. They are a hardy, sensible, and patriotic race; they are by no means blind to the results, in their case as in others, of "contact with Europeans." Superior as they are to every other breed of savages with which Europeans have come in contact, they behold themselves rapidly wasting away, and their condition becoming worse year by year. It might be easy to prove to them that they ought rather to increase and fatten under the protection of British laws, and with all the advantages of civilisation brought to their doors; but the fact is that while nobody denies them to be industrious, acute people, they don't. The population is stated to have decreased fifty per cent in seven years! That the natives are likely to arrest the process of extinction by such means as is attributed to them, and which Wirimu Kingi's rebellion is said to inaugurate, no European can imagine; and there can be no doubt that, if such an understanding exists amongst the chiefs, it behoves the Governor to take decisive measures at once, if only to nip a useless struggle in the bud. Still, the doubt about Wirimu's claim remains; and we regret that the question is unsettled in equity while we are pledged to carry it by force of arms. But, allowing King William to be simply contumacious—simply carrying out a national policy intended to preserve the race from further degradation and decay—the movement involves considerations which call for the fullest forbearance. The policy may be foolish, but it has some claim on our sympathies. It would certainly prove ineffectual if left to work itself out, restrained only by such measures as are necessary to protect the colonists from actual aggression. That we have not already indisputable possession of land enough in New Zealand to satisfy the requirements of our settlers for years to come we can hardly believe. Meanwhile rum and the "contact" are surely and speedily rotting down the aboriginal race. Fifty-six thousand only remain; and it cannot be long before their numbers will be so diminished and dispirited that resistance to encroachment must vanish. For our own part, we take no pleasure in the prospect, but it is pretty certain and unavoidable. In the present case the bayonet must have its course, we suppose; but we do hope that in future no acquisition of territory will be made in any British colony but by the clearest and most indefeasible bargain; and, if any question arise between vendor and purchaser, that the utmost forbearance will be shown to the poor wretches who derive little from our civilisation but its most destroying vices. Our own present view of this New Zealand business is that sufficient forbearance has not been shown by the colonial authorities.

#### SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS ROYAL attained the twentieth year of her age on Wednesday.

THE VISIT OF THE EMPRESS EUGÉNIE to the Scotch metropolis has been received by its inhabitants with much gratification. The Scotch papers have daily accounts of her "movements," but they are quite uninteresting.

THE BODY OF THE EMPRESS MARIA LOUISA, says the *Espero* of Turin, is to be transported to France.

THE GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY is at present staying at Vienna, but will soon leave for Bohemia, where his family possesses extensive estates, to which large additions have been recently made.

CARDINAL ANTONELLI'S FAMILY, according to letters lately received from Rome, have offered for sale all their estates situated in the Comarca of Rome.

GENERAL DE LAMORICIERE has left Paris for his château in Anjou.

THE VOLUNTEERS OF MARSALA, CATALAFIMI, and PALERMO have resolved to present Garibaldi with a star in diamonds, bearing the inscription, "The thousand to their chief."

THE BELGIAN *Moniteur* contains an official denial by the French Consul, on behalf of the French Benevolent Society at Brussels, that the daughter of General Moreau, who has just died in St. Joseph's Hospital there, had been indebted for support to a charitable neighbour. The Consul avers that she had been in regular receipt of assistance for years from that society.

SIR JAMES BROOKE sailed from Southampton on Tuesday for the seat of his government at Sarawak. His health is completely re-established.

LORD BLOOMFIELD is appointed English Ambassador to the Court of Vienna. Lord Loftus, English Minister at Vienna, replaces Lord Bloomfield at Berlin.

A COMMISSION HAS BEEN APPOINTED to inquire into the conduct of the Grey Sisters in the hospital in the suburb of Wieden (Hungary), but only the superior physicians, who do not live in the house, are to be examined, and that separately. The two or three and twenty resident physicians are not to be allowed to give evidence.

GARIBALDI published the following announcement before leaving Naples:—"The public is informed that I shall receive no letters at Caprera unless they are prepaid."

"THE INVITATION OF THE AMERICAN MINISTER on a visit to the Queen at Windsor," remarks the *Observer*, "so soon after the arrival of the Prince of Wales, in company with the heads of the Government, is a prompt and graceful acknowledgment of the hospitality of the President."

AMONG THE RAILWAY APPLICATIONS FOR NEXT SESSION is one for a tubular underground line, of a mile and a half, from Regent's-circus to the Metropolitan line at Smithfield, by which a communication to the Bank will be established. The contemplated capital is £200,000.

THE WHOLE OF THE SPICER SUNK with the *Malabar* at Galle (upwards of £300,000) has now been saved.

THE MAIL-STEAMER on duty between Sardinia and the Italian continent has received orders from Count Cavour to touch regularly at Caprera to deliver and receive Garibaldi's despatches, an enormous amount of correspondence from all parts of Europe claiming the attention of the illustrious hermit.

THE OPENING MEETING of the new session of the Society of Arts was held on Wednesday night. A gratifying report was given by the chairman of the prospects of the International Exhibition which is to be held in 1862.

PAPER has been most successfully made from straw in Toronto. The Toronto *Globe* newspaper has been printed on such paper, which costs about six cents per pound, while the paper from rags costs eleven cents per pound.

THE NEW LIGHTHOUSE ON THE SMALLS, off the entrance to Milford Haven, is complete as far as the exterior is concerned, the lantern having been placed on the tower and the workmen being now engaged in finishing the interior.

THE COLOURED POPULATION OF PHILADELPHIA is 25,000. They own property to the amount of 3,000,000 dollars, and schools and churches worth 50,000 dollars.

A CELEBRATED MILITARY TAILOR in PARIS has received an order to prepare three thousand Hungarian uniforms, it is said. The uniforms are to be ready for delivery by the end of the month of February.

THE CALIFORNIAN PAPERS speak of a curious traffic between San Francisco and Hong-Kong. It appears that the emigration companies at the latter port agree to take back the remains of defunct Chinamen, and one ship alone had two hundred corpses boxed up in her hold.

A MELANCHOLY CASE OF SUICIDE occurred on Tuesday morning—that of the Rev. John Warburton, Master of Hipperholme School, near Halifax. The unfortunate gentleman was found suspended by a cord in his bedroom. Depression of spirits, arising from domestic afflictions, is said to have been the cause.

THE EMIGRATION OF FREE COLOURED PEOPLE from Louisiana to Hayti, since the establishment of President Geffard's Government, has assumed such an importance that a steamer has been placed for the first time on the line between New Orleans and Hayti.

LORD ROLLO has been elected a Scotch Representative Peer in the House of Lords, in the room of the Earl of Leven and Melville.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON has conferred the Chancellorship of St. Paul's Cathedral, vacant by the death of the Rev. Henry Soames, M.A., on the Right Rev. George Trevor Spencer, D.D., some time Lord Bishop of Madras.

THE ENTRY OF ADDITIONAL ARTISANS for the large iron-cased vessel of war ordered to be constructed at Chatham has commenced. The total number of men who will be employed on the steamer will be 1000.

KING VICTOR EMMANUEL has presented the Chapel of St. Januarius at Naples with a sum of 20,000.

A PETITION AGAINST SMOKING being allowed in the streets has been addressed to the Lord Provost of Glasgow.

A LETTER OF THANKS from the Lords of the Admiralty was read on Saturday to the men on board the guardship of steam ordinary *Indus*, 78, Capt. Key, C.B., in Hamoaze, for their alacrity in preparing the screw steam-frigate *Oriando*, 50, for sea, when his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was expected at Plymouth in the *Hero* from America.

THE CHILD of a gentleman in London died the other day from poison exhaled from the green paper of a room.

FROM ECONOMICAL REASONS several of the changes of the regiments in India, which were anticipated this winter, will not take place.

A SUBSCRIPTION has been started in Brighton for the purpose of presenting a people's testimonial to Garibaldi. A sum as low as a penny will be received.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL NORMAN, a distinguished Indian officer, has been appointed Under-Secretary for War.

HERR LEOPOLD DE MEYER'S career as a pianist has been interrupted by an attack of paralysis. Sad tidings, too, have arrived of the state of Herr Ernst's health, which is said to preclude all hope of his recovery.

THE ACCOUNTS FROM POTSDAM of the health of the King of Prussia are again disquieting. His strength is visibly declining, and his moments of lucidity become more and more rare.

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, we hear, is to receive the Garter in the gift of her Majesty by the death of the Duke of Richmond.

SYED ABDULLAH, a Mohammedan, is a candidate for the appointment of Hindustanee teacher at Cambridge. There is a prejudice against him on account of his faith; and he has been charged with polygamy so perseveringly that his friends have been compelled to deny the charge.

A SUBSCRIPTION is being set on foot by the crews of her Majesty's ships for the purpose of erecting a monument to the late Admiral Sir Charles Napier at Portsmouth, "in testimony of their gratitude for the many benefits his able advocacy had been the means of obtaining for them."

IT TRANSPIRED AT THE PARIS POLICE TRIBUNAL, a few days ago, that a man named Knecht had made, and Leferne, a shopkeeper, sold, thirty-six statues to English amateurs as ancient ones dug up from the bed of the Seine.

A MONASTIC INSTITUTION is about to be established in Algeria under the name of "Pères Dérégulés." "Clearing Fathers" is the nearest approach at rendering this curious appellation in English. The business of these reverend fathers will be to clear uncultivated tracts of land—in a word, to dig and pray.

A BATTERY OF ARMSTRONG GUNS has been shipped to New Zealand.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE HUNT met on Friday week at Croxton Park, when one of the gentlemen—a younger brother of Sir Williamson Booth—was suddenly seized with a fit, fell from his horse and expired almost instantly.

THERE ARE NINE VACANCIES IN THE WAR OFFICE, which will be competed for next week.

MAJOR O'REILLY, the gallant defender of Perugia, who, according to Lamoncière, asked leave to capitulate because three of his men had been killed, six of them wounded, and the rest greatly fatigued, reached Balbriggan on Thursday week, where he received such an ovation as a great hero like him is alone entitled to.

GREAT DISTRESS during the coming winter is anticipated in some localities in the north and west of Newfoundland, on account of the failure of the potato crop, and a serious falling off in the catch of fish.

MR. W. W. BEACH, M.P. for North Hants, has deferred holding his Michaelmas rent audit until the first week in April next, "in consequence of the very wet and late harvest." A similar course has been taken by Mr. R. Benyon, M.P. for Berks.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE broke out at Sunderland last week, and burned to the ground the large steam corn-mill of Messrs. E. and F. Richardson, near the Infirmary. The loss is roughly estimated at from £8000 to 10,000, against the greater portion of which the proprietors are insured.

THE BRITISH COMMISSION for the negotiation of the new French tariff have completed their labours, and have left Paris. Mr. Cobden is about to proceed to the south of France. Mr. Malet and Mr. Lack have returned to their duties at the Board of Trade.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL will be opened for the ordinary services on Advent Sunday, December 2. It is proposed to open the dome area and the new organ with a musical festival on the holiday of the Conversion of St. Paul, Friday, January 25. On the Sunday after (January 27) the special evening services will commence.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT ON THE TRENT VALLEY LINE.—Last Thursday night or Friday morning two trains were performing their respective journeys on the Trent Valley section of the London and North-Western Railway. One was a cattle-train, and a heavy train too. It had thirty-one carriages, of which twenty-six were trucks laden with cattle, three trucks carrying goods, and two carriages specially appropriated, one to the guards and the other to the drovers in charge of the cattle. The goods trucks were placed next to the engine, then followed the cattle, then the drovers' carriage, and last of all the guards' van. The other train was that known as the "limited mail" train, driven with far greater speed than the other; so that at some one point on the road it was necessary that the cattle train should be "shunted" off the line, in order to let the mail train pass it. At 1.25 on Friday morning the cattle train arrived at Tamworth and stopped there about ten minutes, so that it started again at 1.35. The mail train was due at Tamworth at 1.56, and was allowed three minutes' stoppage; so that there would be about twenty-four minutes between the two trains at this point. From Tamworth the line runs by the successive stations of Polesworth, Atherstone, and Nuneaton, and at one of these it was evidently indispensable that the cattle train should get out of the way. It attempted to do so at Atherstone, but was a moment too late. Part of the train had got on to another line, but the guards' van, the drovers' van, and one, or perhaps two, of the cattle trucks were still in the way, when the mail train came up at full speed and caught them. The result is expressively given by the driver who survived to tell the story. "The engine," says he, "went over the guards' van and a second-class carriage containing the drovers, and one cattle truck." Of course, every one of these unfortunate drovers—seven or eight in number—was killed; the firemen of the mail engine was found, with one of the bullocks, dead and charred under the furnace of the locomotive; several passengers were seriously injured, and the only wonder is that the havoc under such frightful circumstances was not more extensive still.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.—The Reading election was brought to a termination on Tuesday by the triumphant return of Mr. Sergeant Pigott, the Liberal candidate.—By the death of the Earl of Cawdor, Viscount Emlyn has been raised to the House of Peers, which has made a vacancy in the representation of Pembrokehire. There are two candidates in the field—viz., Colonel Owen, eldest son of Sir John Owen, Bart., M.P., Lord Lieutenant of the county, and Mr. George Lort Phillips, of Lawrenny Park.—Mr. Warre, M.P., is dead, thereby occasioning a vacancy in the representation of Ripon. He was a Liberal in politics.



## THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

DEATH has struck down another member of Parliament. "The Insatiable Archer's" victim this time is Mr. John Ashley Warre, M.P. for Rye. Mr. Warre's death, however, will not create much sensation, for in the House he was little known, and out of it less. He first became a legislator in 1820, when he was elected for Taunton, and sat for that borough till 1826. In 1831 he again entered the House as member for Hastings, and kept his seat till 1835, when he resigned, and was out of Parliament until 1857, in which year he was returned for Rye. Mr. Warre's politics were Liberal, but he was a silent member. I think I have seen him once or twice upon his legs, but only for a few minutes at a time. The borough of Rye used to be under the control of a Miss Lawrence, a very wealthy heiress; and in Sir Robert Peel's time the seats were always placed at the disposal of the Right Hon. Baronet; but, by bequest of Miss Lawrence, the property which gives the influence descended to Earl De Grey. The old Earl was himself a Peelite and a very moderate Conservative; and hence in his time sometimes Liberals and sometimes Conservatives represented Rye; but the new Earl (Lord Goderich) is decidedly Liberal, and a member of the present Government. We may therefore be pretty sure that Mr. Warre's place will be filled by a Liberal. Rye has sent some notable members to the House; for, not to mention a certain John Aislabie, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who was expelled and committed to the Tower for "combining with the South Sea directors with a view to his own exorbitant profit," I find upon the roll the names of the Earl of Rye ("prosperity Robinson"), Vice-Chancellor Shadwell, Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Lord St. Leonard's, and last, not least, Sir James Graham. Contests at Rye are, of course, very rare. An adventurous gentleman named Richards in 1859 went to the poll; but he only got thirty-one votes. Other than this, there has been no contest for twenty-five years.

Mr. Beaumont, I learn, is pretty sure to be the successful man at Newcastle. He is brother of the member for South Northumberland, who is enormously rich, and has, moreover, a place called Bywell Hall, near Newcastle. The Beaumonts are Liberals. Mr. Peter Taylor, who opposes Mr. Beaumont, is a Radical of the purest water; and an intimate friend of Mazzini. He is, I believe, a silk-manufacturer, in partnership with Mr. Samuel Courtald, the man who, at such vast expense, fought the Baintree church case. Some years ago that fiery prelate the Bishop of Exeter took occasion, when he was speaking in the House of Lords on the Baintree case, to sneer at Mr. Courtald because he had built a family mausoleum in his parish church. The idea of a silk-manufacturer erecting a mausoleum was very ridiculous to the haughty prelate. The sneer, however, was pointless, and, as coming from the Bishop, in bad taste; for, whereas the Bishop's father was an innkeeper at Gloucester, the Courtalds are of honourable, if not noble, extraction. They were French Huguenots, and were driven over to England by some storm of persecution in France—probably that which followed the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1629. However that may be, they were certainly French refugees, obliged to fly their country. Sir Robert Peel once had the bad taste to allude to the noted Hunt as a blacking-manufacturer; whereupon Mr. Hunt retorted that the difference between him and Sir Robert was this—Sir Robert was the first gentleman in his family, and he (Mr. Hunt) was the first tradesman in his. Something like this retort Mr. Courtald might have hurled back at the Bishop if he had been so minded. Mr. Taylor proposes not only to poll the electors but the non-electors, to show that, if he should not be the member for Newcastle, he ought to be.

When Parliament broke up, sundry members rushed incontinently to Italy—some to show their sympathy with Garibaldi, others not, but merely to make observations, and others to prime themselves for the next Session. Amongst the latter Mr. Darby Griffiths started, and I have just learned that as he was journeying near ancient classical Paestum, on the Gulf of Salerno, he fell among thieves. His carriage, we are told, was stopped by four men, two of whom were armed with guns, one with a pistol, and all four had long knives. The coachman was bound, while Mr. Griffiths, who made no resistance, was robbed of everything. It makes one shudder to read this narrative; for, first, think, one shot from a pistol, or a stab with one of those horrid knives, and our great Parliamentary luminary would have been quenched for ever. The report says everything was taken; but let us hope that the honourable member's note-book was restored. If not, he ought to offer a reward for it; and, as it is obviously "of no use to any one but the owner," he may possibly yet recover it.

In the town of Reading there are, according to the last return, 1841 electors. At the late election Sir John Pigott polled 583, and Captain Walter 434, making together 1020. Upwards of 800 voters, therefore, did not poll. I suppose the fact to be that the Conservatives stood aloof, and let the two Liberals fight it out. It is rather remarkable, though, that the Conservatives did not bring forward a man, for if they had done so, even at the last moment, they might have secured the seat. Captain Walter, then, is defeated, and Mr. Serjeant Pigott, another aspiring lawyer, anxious to climb the greased pole, is sent to the House. And now, Mr. Edwin James and Mr. Collier, look out. Sir William Atherton is, no doubt, booked for the next vacancy on the Bench, and, if you do not play your cards cleverly, rely upon it the Serjeant will snap up the prize of the solicitor-generalship which you are both so anxious for. By-the-by, touching Sir William Atherton—how came the *Press* lately, in an imaginary conversation between Sir William and Mr. Edwin James, to represent the Solicitor-General as a whining, fanatical Methodist? His father was a Methodist Minister, it is true; but Sir William, I believe, has long been a steady-going Churchman.

Lord Bury is not to be opposed in the Wick district; but the writ, it is said, will not be issued just yet. There has been a legal difficulty in the way. It seems to be doubtful whether Mr. Laing by accepting a seat at the Council Board in India necessarily vacated his seat in Parliament. The difficulty, however, will probably be got over by conferring upon him some English office *pro forma*.

West Sussex, vacant by the elevation of the Earl of March to the peerage on the death of his father, the Duke of Richmond, is to be represented by Mr. Walter B. Bartelob. The Bartelob family has been settled at Stopham, in Sussex, for many centuries, and came over with the Normans, according to Burke. Of course, Mr. Bartelob is Conservative. South Nottinghamshire—where there is a vacancy occasioned by Lord Newark succeeding his father, Earl Manvers, deceased—will return Lord Somerset Stanhope, a son of the Earl of Chesterfield. He also is Conservative.

The public may hope to have, in a comparatively short time, a vast reduction in the charge for sending telegraphic messages. "The United Kingdom Electric Telegraph Company" has already begun to lay down its wires, and eventually will extend them to every principal town in the kingdom. They are to be laid along the public roads and by the side of canals, and the charge for a message is a uniform one of 1s. for a certain number of lines whatever the distance may be. We owe this reform mainly to Mr. Allan, the well-known improver of telegraphic apparatus. For ten years he has been agitating the subject, and now at length he is about to see his scheme carried out. Mr. Allan, though he lives in London, is proprietor of the *Caledonian Mercury*, which has belonged to his family more than a century. Mr. Allan's father and Mr. Gladstone's grandfather were intimate friends when the latter lived at Leith and carried on a small business there; and it was mainly through the influence of Mr. Allan's grandfather that Mr. Gladstone, afterwards Sir John Gladstone, and father of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, took a clerkship at Liverpool. The young man hesitated, Mr. Allan insisted; and at length the youth consented, went to the place, afterwards entered into business, and in time became a merchant prince and Sir John Gladstone. What great events from little causes spring? Had not Mr. Allan been firm, young Gladstone would probably never have gone to Liverpool—never have married old Provost Robertson's daughter—and never had born to him that eloquent son of his whom we know. Little did old Allan, as he stood in his office dressed in his antique brown coat, bob-wig, and buckled shoes, dream that the most brilliant of Chancellors of the Exchequer was to be the result of his success in persuading the desponding youth who stood before him.

We are likely to hear no more of the volunteer excursion to Paris which was suggested by Mr. Klotz-Rowell. This worthy, whom we are happy to find is not an Englishman, has received a letter from M. Mocquard, intimating that under existing circumstances the Emperor does not advise that the trip should be undertaken. The *Morning Star* does not like this, and denounces as "knaves and fanatics" all those who "saw any harm in the excursion. By-the-way, have I heard lines in "The Haunted House" yet been applied to the *Star's* incorporation with the other paper?"

An I vagrant weeds of parasitic growth  
Had overgrown the Dial.

They are rather appropriate. The volunteers have plenty to do in home duties without excursionising to Paris, if they only attend properly to their work. The recently-issued Horse Guards circular about rusty arms and rifles out of condition shows that. This blame, however, cannot, I should imagine, apply to any metropolitan regiments, all of whose weapons and accoutrements are, so far as I have seen, perfect in point of cleanliness and condition. It would be a great boon to the movement if newspaper editors would refuse insertion to the injudicious and silly puffs of particular corps which are forwarded to them. Here, for instance, is a paragraph cut from a daily paper, verbatim, with the omission of names:—

On Wednesday evening last the East-end detachment of this corps marched out in full dress, accompanied for the first time by their life and drum band. The members assembled with commendable punctuality at the appointed hour; and, after having been put through the usual preparatory evolutions by Lieutenant —, started at seven o'clock, and after making a circuitous route through Commercial, Whitechapel, and Mile End roads, finally returned to their drill-ground, St. James's School, Ratcliff, and were dismissed. This company has gained so many special encomiums on former occasions that it is almost needless to add they presented their accustomed soldierlike appearance, and met with their usual cordial reception as they passed along. Lieutenant — was ably assisted by Ensign —.

Can anything be more preposterous than this, more absurd in its facts, more penny-a-linish in its treatment? A company of volunteers march out round Whitechapel and Mile-end, and the feat is chronicled in fifteen lines in a metropolitan morning journal, in which the arduous duties of the Lieutenant and Ensign find especial record! It is follies like these that tend to bring the entire movement into ridicule.

*Suum cuique*: with a charming simplicity the astute *Saturday Review* of last week prints as follows:—"This reminds us of the story of the convicted highway robber and the gold repeater. The highway robber had taken the repeater from the fob of an elderly gentleman. Accidentally he touched the spring, and the repeater struck 'nine.' He recollected having heard a clock strike 'nine' before, in the days when he was happy and innocent. He burst into tears, restored the repeater, and became an altered and serious man." Very funny, indeed! But I am afraid the highway robber is the creature of the reviewer's teeming brain. Did this funny writer ever hear of a man named Dickens?—because all this anecdote is pure plagiarism from a passage in "Nicholas Nickleby," in the scene where Nicholas is writing the play for Crumple's company!

Art-exhibitions have suddenly started into new life during the past week. Mr. Faed's principal pictures have been gathered together, and are on view at 5, Waterloo place. A picture painted many years ago by Mr. Henry O'Neill, A.R.A., has been brought under public notice for the first time. It was in a private collection, and the owner does not appear to have set much value on it until his eyes were opened by the success of the painter. The subject is Mozart's friends practising the celebrated requiem round the bed of the dying composer; and the execution is very facile and pleasant, less theatrical in arrangement and more natural in colour than Mr. O'Neill's later works.

Mr. Wallis, the picture-dealer, has failed, and his stock is selling off for the benefit of the creditors. He had some fine paintings, and they have fetched good prices. Macle's "Bohemian Gipsies," sold for £670; Turner's "Burning of the Houses of Parliament," 675 guineas; Poole's "Messenger Informing Job of the Loss of his Cattle," 490 guineas (it was bought by Mr. Wallis last year at Lord Northwick's sale for 610 guineas); Linnell, sen., "David Slaying the Lion," 430 guineas; and some good specimens of Cope, Sidney Cooper, G. Herring, &c.

Mr. Owen Meredith (E. R. Lytton) is reported to have made Serbian literature his study of late, the result of which will be seen in a volume of Serbian poems, shortly to be published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall. The trade sales of Mr. Murray and Mr. Bentley took place last week. Mr. Mudie was a large buyer, taking five hundred of Mr. Dixon's "Personal History of Francis Bacon" and seven hundred of "Dr. Davis's Discovery of Carthage." Mr. Smiles' "Self-Help," and the autobiographies of Lord Dundonald and Mrs. Delany, were also in great demand.

MISS BURDETT COULTS AND MISS SHEDDEN.—Miss Shedden, who has so well advocated the rights of legitimacy of her father in certain proceedings now before the Court of Probate, has received a letter from Miss Burdett Coult's expressive of her deep sympathy with the lady's position, and congratulating her on the zeal she has displayed. The letter was accompanied by a cheque for £200 for Miss Shedden's use during the proceedings.

LIFE-BOAT GIFTS TO SCOTLAND.—A benevolent lady resident in Edinburgh has communicated to the National Life-boat Institution a desire to form a life-boat station on the Mull of Cantyre, on the west coast of Scotland—the life-boat to be called after her deceased husband. The cost of the station, when completed, will probably be upwards of £300. Another lady, resident in Largs, has also promised the Life-boat Institution to pay the cost (£200) of a new life-boat, to be placed at Irvine, which is likewise situated on the west coast of Scotland. Last February a frightful wreck of a French vessel named the *Succes*, of Nantes, occurred on Irvine Bar, when every one of her unfortunate crew perished. The society has now life-boats at the following places on the Scotch coast:—Ayrshire, Ayr; Caithness-shire, Thurso; Banffshire, Banff; Elginshire, Leslie; Aberdeenshire, Fraserburgh; Fife-shire, St. Andrews; Haddingtonshire, North Berwick. It is a singular circumstance that nearly every one of these boats is the gift of private persons, who, with one or two exceptions, have no connection with Scotland. After a life-boat has been established in a locality it is estimated that about £40 a year is required to keep it in an efficient state and ready for instantaneous use.

THE MASSACRE AT DAMASCUS.—A traveller, in whose veracity we place full confidence, and who has just returned from Syria, assures us that the providential escape of the Jews from the massacre recently perpetrated at Damascus was chiefly owing to the following circumstance:—After the slaughter of the Christians the fanatics meditated an attack on the Jews. When deliberating on the subject, a sheik who is held in great estimation, and whom the Jews had befriended, strongly opposed the measure. They allowed themselves to be dissuaded for a moment. But the next evening they resumed their deliberations. Once more the sheik succeeded in dissuading them. Another day thus elapsed. For the third time the murderers now met, more firmly than ever resolved on the massacre of the Jews. The sheik, seeing that his opposition would be overruled, pretended to acquiesce in their determination, and only asked them to ascertain previously whether the proposed attack was the will of God. For this purpose he proposed that the trigger of a loaded pistol with which one of the fanatics was armed should be pulled. If it went off at once the project met with the approbation of the Deity; if not, it was a sign of the Divine disapprobation. So said, so done. Fortunately for the Hebrews, the pistol did not go off. The fanatics dispersed once more. Meanwhile help came. The murderers had lost the chance of another slaughter. —*Jewish Chronicle*.

A HANDSOME MEMORIAL WINDOW has just been erected in the Church of St. George, Truro, at the expense of the family of the Incumbent. It contains the armorial bearings of the Incumbent, with the following inscription:—"P. E. French, S.T.B., Founder Ecclesiae, A.C., 1855; Scholae Parochiae, A.C., 1856; Personae Domus, A.C., 1857. Laus Deo!"

BRENT TO DEATH.—A fire, resulting, unhappily, in loss of life and considerable destruction of property, broke out in Penny-fields, Poplar, early on Monday morning. The house was occupied by a family of the name of Donovan, who, being in bed at the time, with difficulty escaped; but the poor servant girl, about thirteen years of age, less fortunate, perished in the flames. Her body has been recovered, and awaits a Coroner's inquest.

BREAD MONOPOLY.—It would seem that, in some parts of the Pontifical States, before their liberation, the making of bread was a monopoly! That fact is revealed by the following decree of the Royal commissioner at Perugia:—"Art. 1. The Grand Priorate of Malta is hereby deprived, without compensation or indemnity, of its privilege both of bread-making and of ovens, as well as in the commune of Magione, as in all other places where it possessed that right."

## "AS HAPPY AS A QUEEN."

It seems but a little while ago that we were remarking on the singular fact of three young Queens occupying European thrones. It seems but the other day that we heard parents and other wise folk telling children and other foolish people that they would now have the opportunity of learning how much truth there is in the old comparison, "as happy as a Queen!" Yet years enough have passed to enable those children to grow up in a habit of observation of those three Queens, and to entertain some wiser notions than the popular one of old of the necessary happiness of royal ladies. To the wisest of us—to those old enough to have been aware of the trials of sovereignty when our own Queen came to the throne—there is something very impressive in the gloom which at present hangs over the lot of the Royal ladies of Europe.

Of the three reigning Queens, one has fulfilled every rational anticipation of twenty years ago, both as to her conduct and her experience. There is one happy Queen, though not exactly in the sense of always parading in her crown and playing all day long, as children imagine. Another, the Queen of Portugal, has died early, after having undergone widowhood, and suffered many anxieties from the troubles always occurring in her retrograde little kingdom and among her factious people. The lot of the Queen of Spain no one would envy. Civil war and personal danger throughout her childhood, and more than ordinary Royal misfortune in the deepest of personal interests, were a dreary beginning; and it is needless to point out how little enjoyment she has of repose of mind, of respect and attachment from her subjects, or of satisfaction with the world in general, and her own people in particular. Her kingdom has certainly advanced of late in prosperity, if not in consideration; but the Queen does not appear to enjoy this promise of good, while she bitterly grieves over the march of opinions and events in Europe. She resents the position of the Pope and the Princes with whom, though a constitutional Sovereign, she sympathises most; and she refuses to be comforted for their adversity by any consideration of the popular benefits which may arise from their humiliation.

Turning from the reigning Queens to the Consorts, what a melancholy scene it is! Some have died young—as the Queen of Sardinia—snatched away before her husband's greatness could be even dimly foreseen; the young Queen of Portugal, almost before she had taken her seat in her husband's kingdom and home; and the Queen of the Belgians, grieving to leave her husband to a second widowhood, in a situation of political difficulty, the more anxious for being uncertain and obscure. If she could have heard by anticipation the patriotic vows and acclamations which have this year cheered the hearts and strengthened the hands of the Belgian Government, she might have dismissed some of the anxieties which, as a sensible woman, she entertained. We cannot but give a thought here to her sister-in-law; for, if balked of her supposed destiny, the late Duchess of Orleans was regarded as first the wife and then the mother of a Sovereign of France. There is no need to describe her disappointments and sorrows any more than her abilities and her virtues. Not permitted to be regal, she was a truly noble Royal lady in her day, showing herself equally able to suffer and to act.

The late Empress of Russia lived long after the world expected her to die worn out. Needing a life of tranquillity and repose, she sacrificed her health to the requisitions of Court life in Russia, and never knew peace of mind from the day of the accession of the Emperor Nicholas. Many times she seemed actually sinking from sheer fatigue and anxiety; and her rally for a few years of the new reign has been owing to her opportunity of rest of body and mind. Yet she has died worn out—a keen sufferer from the humiliation and exhaustion of her adopted country, and from perpetual apprehension of danger to its ruler. The Queen of Prussia is surviving her husband in another way, and is suffering more, perhaps, than her late sister-in-law in a different way. She sees the King dead in mind while alive in body; and she is understood to watch with angry grief the overthrow of the barriers which he set up for resistance to Liberalism in Prussia. She could overrule the natural growth of freedom when she brought the King to withstand his people; and now, that the Government and the people are approaching to an understanding, she can only chafe in her melancholy retirement. The Queens of Sweden and of Greece are as opposite in their condition and their aims as their respective countries are in aspect and in prospect. The thoughtful and quiet Scandinavian Queen studied the means of popular reforms from the first moment when it was likely that the King would be able to carry them through; and, if on some points the King is more liberal than his people, it is believed that he has sympathy at least from his wife. The romantic little German girl who had a fond dream realised in becoming Queen of Greece cannot get the rest of her dream fulfilled. She might do much, and win some glory, by devoting her energies to the welfare of Greece in a rational way; but she rests her hopes on Russia, and since the Crimean War she has suffered from something more than being disappointed of glory. Her life is clouded by humiliation and European disgrace.

Her origin and lot remind us of the melancholy group of three young sisters from Bavaria, who have implicated their lives with the fortunes of despotism at the moment when despotism can no longer hold its ground. The Empress of Austria, having shed lapsful of tears over the prospects of the empire and domestic griefs of the keenest sort, is setting out on her wanderings in search of health. She hoped to be one of the beneficent Queens of Hungary, and she thought she saw how the Austrian dominion might be more closely knit and truly re-established; but now, at three-and-twenty, she leaves home, having seen one child die and being sorely doubtful of the destiny of the others; fearing for the empire and for the safety of all she was most proud of when becoming an Empress at seventeen. Pale and wasted, she moves all who see her to tender pity. Her two sisters are shut up in Gaeta—one being the unhappy wife of the last Bourbon King of Naples, and the other of his brother the Count of Trani. Calamity has overtaken them early, and, having married as they did, nobody can help them. The Duchess of Parma cannot do better than emulate the character and conduct of the late Duchess of Orleans, unless, indeed, she has magnanimity enough to surrender, and to teach her son to surrender, all idea of recovering a Bourbon throne in Italy. Such reasonableness would secure the respect of society, and redeem, to a certain extent, the destiny which cannot be reversed. —*Daily News*.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The following notice of a motion to be made next Session has been given by Mr. William Ewart:—"A business of the House: That it is expedient to consider whether this House may not be relieved of a certain portion of its labours by the appointment of tribunals which may conduct its private business, subject to the reconsideration and supervision of the House. Also by the reorganization of certain matters, now submitted to private bill committees, to the municipal corporations of cities and boroughs. That the House of Commons, being thus partially relieved in the discharge of its duties, be divided into committees consisting of seven members each, such as a committee of finance, a committee of law, &c., to which committees bills appertaining to the several subjects submitted to the consideration of such committees shall be referred; and that more than one committee to consider different bills on the same subject be appointed, if required. That, on the report on each bill being made to the House, a day be appointed for the consideration of such report. That Select Committees likewise consist of not more than seven members. That Select Committees, as well as those above suggested, be chosen by a committee of selection, who shall choose them on account of their experience and knowledge of the subject submitted to their consideration; and that the members of such committees shall make a declaration that they will regularly attend such committees."

THE PAWNBROKING INTEREST.—Mr. Serjeant Parry, accompanied by a deputation from the pawnbrokers, attended at the Guildhall Police Court, before Sir R. W. Carden, on Tuesday, to rectify an error into which it was thought the worthy Alderman had fallen, in some remarks made by him during an investigation a few days ago. At the examination of one Graham, charged with extensive watch, robbery and jewel frauds, an opinion had been expressed by the magistrate that pawnbrokers derived an enormous profit from unredeemed pledges. Statistics were now furnished to show that the fact was exactly the reverse, the balance on such transactions invariably being on the wrong side of the ledger. The inference to be drawn, of course, was that the pawnbrokers had not the inducement which was supposed to receive property dishonestly come by.



## NEW ZEALAND.

THE mail from New Zealand has brought us a voluminous collection of documents on the controversy which is disturbing the peace of that flourishing settlement and threatening to convert one of our happiest colonies into a scene of discord and war. We wish we could say that the evidence we have received was decisive of the merits of the question. Unfortunately, the allegations are so conflicting and the authorities are so evenly balanced that we can only adopt a theory from one page to find it upset by the next; and the contest extends with a singular identity of character even to our correspondence at home. The two parties who divide opinion in the colony are well represented in England. Professor Browne writes one day from Cambridge in defence of his brother, the Governor, and Colonel Haddfield replies by the following post in defence of his brother, the Archdeacon. In this cloud and conflict of testimony and argument we can discern the features of the quarrel, but not its merits.

In March, 1859, upon a visit of the Governor to New Plymouth, he informed an assemblage of the natives that he thought the Maories would be wise to sell the land they could not use themselves, as what they retained would then become more valuable than the whole land had previously been; that he would never consent to buy land without an undisputed title, or permit any one to interfere in the sale of land unless he owned part of it; and, upon the other hand, would buy no man's land without his consent; whereupon the following scene ensued:—

Immediately after this declaration by the Governor, a Waitara native, named Teira, stepped forward, and, speaking for himself and a considerable party of natives owning land at Waitara, declared that he was desirous of ceding a block at the mouth of the river on the south bank. Being a man of standing, and his offer unexpected by many present, he was listened to with the greatest attention, and concluded by inquiring if the Governor would buy his land. Mr. M'Lean (the colonial interpreter) replied that the Governor accepted the offer, conditionally on Teira's making out his title. Teira then advanced, and laid a native mat at the Governor's feet, thereby symbolically placing his land at his Excellency's disposal. Teira's right was denied by none except a native named Paora, who informed the Governor that Teira could not sell without the consent of Weteriki and himself. Teira replied that Weteriki was dying (he is since dead), and that Paora was bound by the act of his relative Hemi, who concurred in the sale. William King then rose; but, before addressing the Governor, said to his people, "I wish only to say a few words, and then we will depart;" then, turning to the Governor, he said, "Listen, Governor! notwithstanding Teira's offer, I will not permit the sale of Waitara to the Pakeha. Waitara is in my hands. I will not give it up; I will not, I will not, I will not. I have spoken;"—and thereupon abruptly withdrew with his people. King does not assert a right of property in this land; his stand is taken upon his position as a chief, which gives him a veto on the sale of the land; and thus the dispute has arisen.

The truth of the matter is said to be, however—and here all the obscurity of the case is suddenly dispelled—that this dispute with Wirimu King is but the expression of a controversy by which the colony has been long divided. Something like it has been experienced in most settlements, but circumstances have conspired to give the question a peculiar prominence in the case of New Zealand. There is a native population there and a British population—the latter, strange

to say, outnumbering the former, in the aggregate, by some 15,000 souls. The settlers increase rapidly, as well they may, for there is not in the British Empire a spot more attractive to the emigrant. As they encroach upon the native race in relative numbers, it is a necessary consequence that they should encroach in occupation of territory. The natives are acute enough to discern the tendency of events, and patriotic enough to withstand it. Their chiefs are indisposed to part with any more of their lands, and the veto which Wirimu King claimed in the case before us was exercised, it is said, in pursuance of this general policy. So far there is nothing remarkable in the matter, excepting perhaps, the unusual intelligence and tenacity displayed by the natives. What gives the case its peculiarity is that the native side of the question has been energetically adopted by authorities of high and deserved influence among the British themselves. Dr. Selwyn, the Bishop of New Zealand, and Archdeacon Haddfield, his zealous coadjutor, have constituted themselves the advocates of native rights, and, with the support of a party in the colony, have formally protested against the policy of Government, and justified the claims of the now insurgent chieftain.

So much attention has been excited by this quarrel that everything connected with the country becomes interesting. We, therefore, give this week three Sketches, recently taken on the spot, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch.

In one is shown in detail a native hut in a pah, or fortified village. It is built upon the stem of a large tree, cut down for this purpose to the height of nine feet, or thereabouts. As will be seen by the drawing, the front of this peculiar construction, which bears some resemblance to the look-out houses on the Danube, is carved in the most elaborate

manner, and surmounted by a grotesque figure, which according to some authorities represents a native deity. These carvings are the more wonderful inasmuch as they are cut with a very primitive sort of knife, made of small pieces of flint let into a short stick, and fastened with a black gum. Near the settlements broken bottles are used as a substitute for flint. In the background of this Sketch is the stockade of the pah. Upright posts of split trees firmly bound together with little creeping plants and fibre woven into a stout rope; here and there a knob is left on a post higher than the rest, which is rudely cut to represent a hideous head. In some pabs these stockades are 12 feet high and three in number, placed at various distances one from the other, according to the nature of the ground. We also give representations of ordinary Maori villages. They are surrounded by a single stockade, and are usually crowded with pigs, dogs, cats, and native birds of all sorts, sizes, and colours, making quite a happy family with the Aborigines, who, when not engaged in warfare or on the hunting-grounds, lead a life of laziness, if not of comfort or peace.

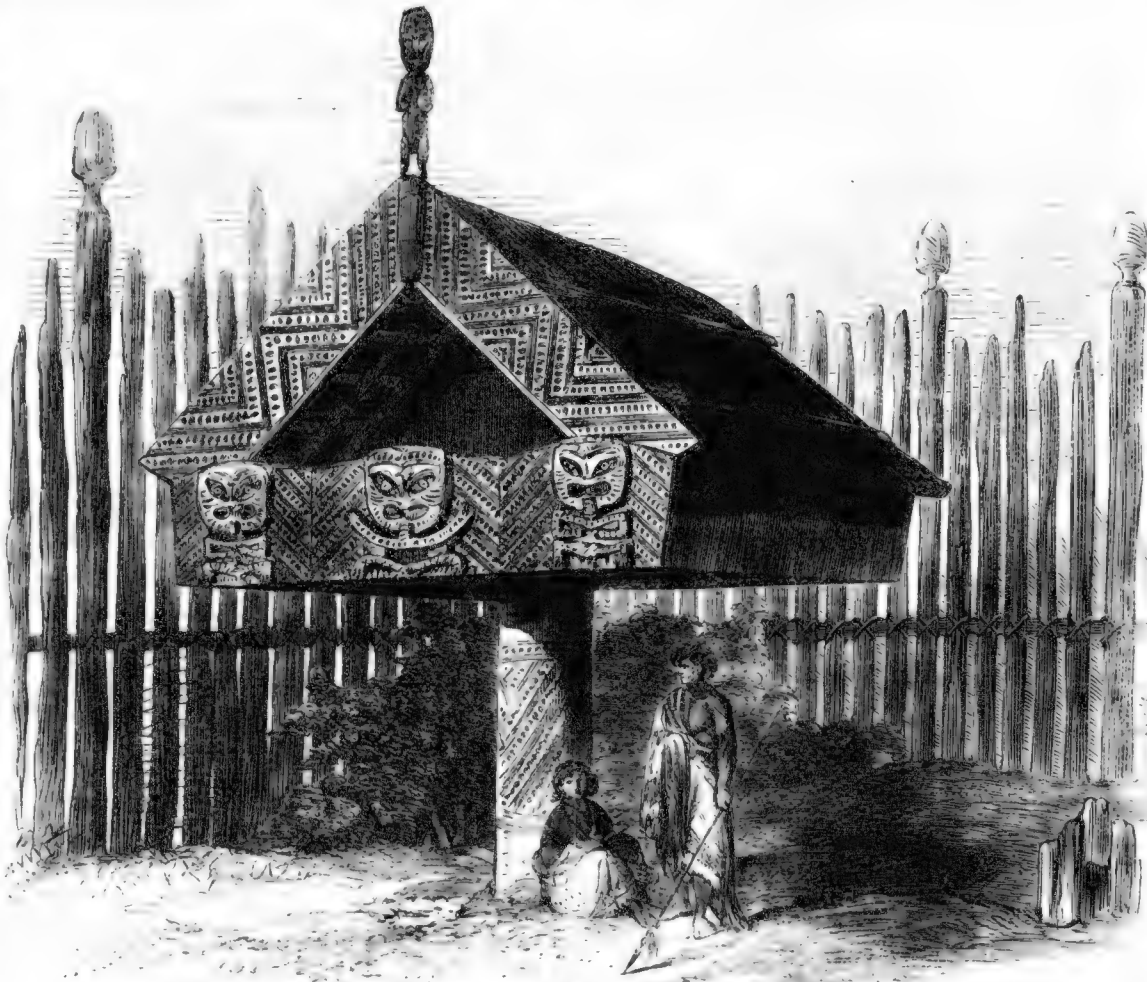
## THE HOUSE AT MONTMORENCI RENCHI, FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY THE DUKE OF KENT.

NEVER was a guest received with a more hearty and uproarious welcome than was the Prince of Wales by the people of Quebec. In whatever way it was possible to evince their delight at receiving the heir to the throne, that delight was manifested, and his stay included one entire round of gaiety and public rejoicing, while every scrap of news, true or false, respecting his doings, habits, and personal appearance, was eagerly sought after. Not the least interesting of the excursions during his stay was

that made to the Montmorenci Falls, for the severe weather which had previously deluged the whole city with torrents of rain cleared into a fair aspect. First a levee was held at the Parliament House, at which the Judges, the officers of the army, and the Speakers of the Assemblies were received, and various deputations were introduced. It was not till this ceremony was concluded that the Prince, attended by a considerable party, set out to visit the Falls and the Natural Steps, an extraordinary chasm with terraced sides, situated a few miles above the mouth of the St. Lawrence. The road thence from Quebec leads through old-fashioned, quaint, French Canadian villages, with land well cultivated surrounding the thatched houses, with their porches covered with vines or flowers. Here, so short a distance from the traffic of a busy city, these picturesque, old-world dwellings have a singularly striking effect, and very fitly intervene from the town itself to the natural spectacle to which they form the introduction. It was not far from here that there stood the house formerly inhabited by the grandfather of his Royal Highness; during his residence in Canada; and, while the place itself had been refitted and decorated, triumphal arches and other symbols of festivity were erected on the surrounding grounds.

## THE RENEWABLE STOCKING-FACTORY AT TEWKESBURY.

THERE are few of us who are not acquainted with the touching story which records the invention of the "stocking-frame"—how, in 1589, William Lee, who had been expelled from St. John's College, Cambridge, for marrying contrary to the statutes, sat in his humble home and read while his wife was knitting stockings to contribute to their

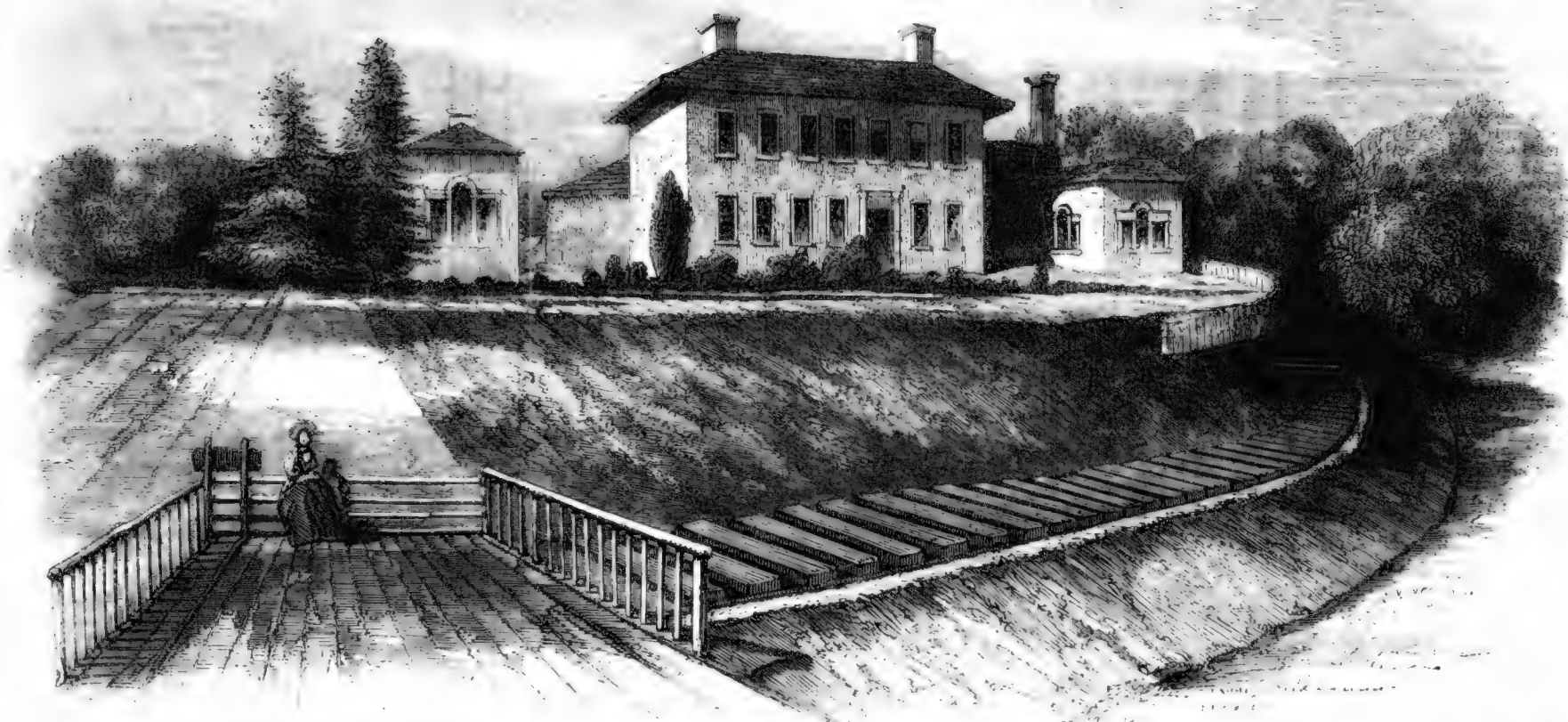


WATA WAI ARIKIKI, NEW ZEALAND CHIEFTAIN'S HUT.



TURAKIRA, A MAORI VILLAGE, NEW ZEALAND.—(FROM SKETCHES BY F. MACKEN.)



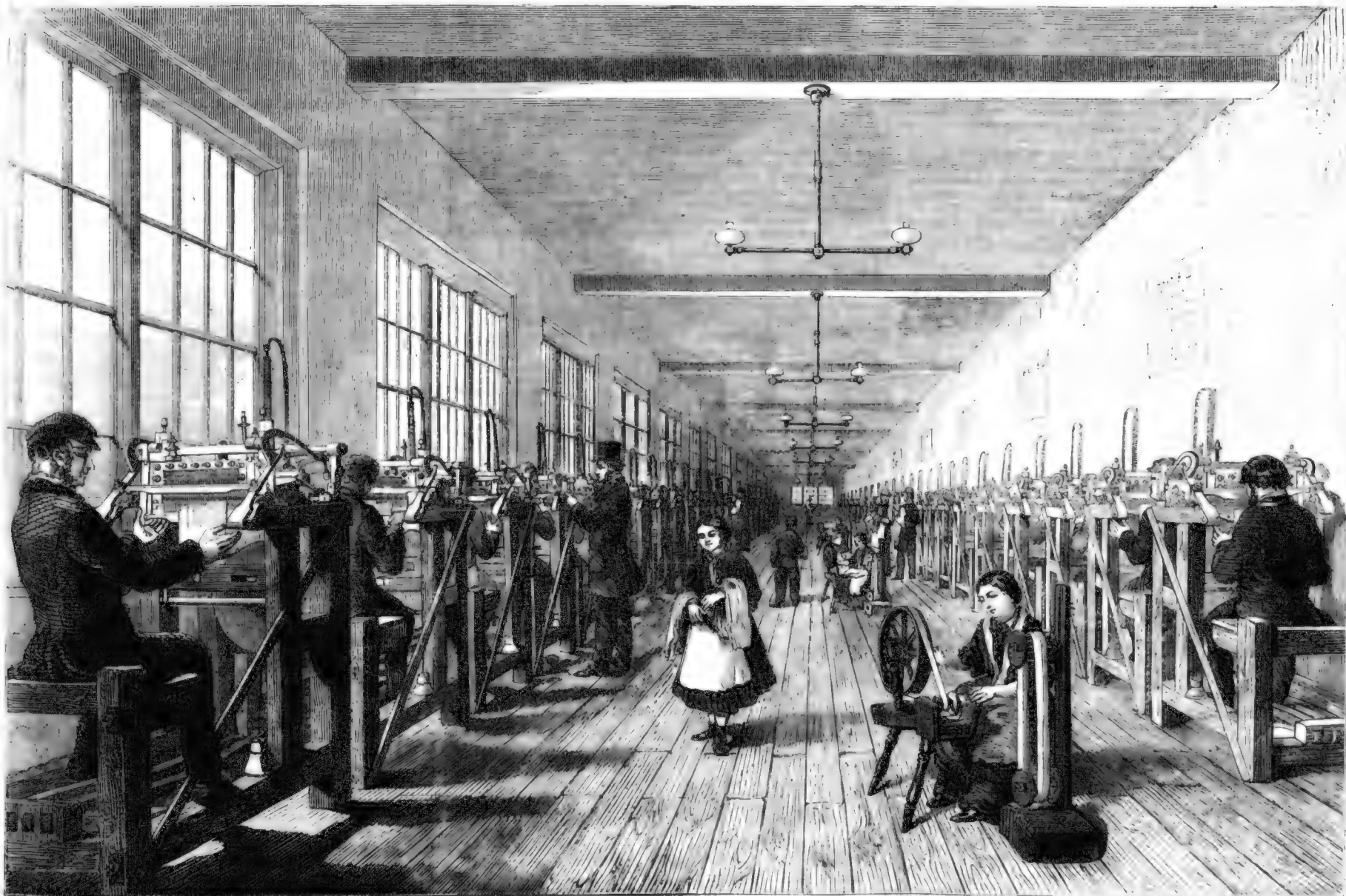


HOUSE AT MONTMORENCI OCCUPIED BY THE DUKE OF KENT DURING HIS RESIDENCE IN CANADA.

slender means; how the eyes of the poor student wandered from his book to the nimble fingers and glancing needles beside him; and, at last, how his fertile brain devised a plan by which the tedious labour might be superseded, and he himself amass a fortune. The last hope, however, was never realised, for he was one of those who laboured while "others entered into his labour." This narrative, however,

popularised still more by Mr. Elmore's celebrated picture, has, like many other pathetic legends, to be confronted with another story resting on more certain records. From this it appears that the Rev. William Lee, M.A., a clergyman of Woodborough, was paying his addresses to a lady, who exasperated him by a practice not wholly unknown to modern times. She continued knitting during

his visits, and appeared to bestow more attention upon that intensely-interesting occupation than upon his affectionate, and doubtless amusing, discourse. Determined to spoil her sport, the reverend gentleman set himself to invent a scheme which should supersede her favourite employment. As the idea grew upon him the difficulties seemed to increase, and he abandoned himself to the prosecution of a



INTERIOR OF THE PATENT RENEWABLE STOCKING-FACTORY AT T. H. B. L. E. R. Y.



task which he now foresaw, if completed, would lead to fortune—a consideration which resulted in the supersession not only of the knitting but of the lady also. Whichever of these stories be true, it is certain that William Lee invented the first "stocking-frame," and that, instead of being knitted of coarse woollen yarn or cut out of linen or silk cloth, and sewn together, hose were woven of a more perfect shape and with a greatly superior fabric. It is said that Queen Elizabeth herself visited the inventor at his lodgings in Bunhill-fields, saw him at work, and accepted a specimen of his skill. Those were the days of patronage; and the expectations of William Lee might well have been inordinately raised when Sir W. Carey, willing to participate in the expected profits, bound himself as an apprentice to the new trade. But these high-flown anticipations were ill-founded, and, after waiting in vain for the assistance both of Elizabeth and James, Lee transferred himself and his invention to France, and established a factory at Rouen. Here again he was doomed to disappointment. The King was murdered, the Protestant persecutions began, and the skillful mechanician died heartbroken and in poverty. His effigy still survives in the arms of the Framework-knitters' Company, which consist of a stocking-loom, supported on one side by a clergyman and on the other by a woman presenting an unused knitting-skewer. From the time of William Lee to the present day the history of the stocking trade has been the most romantic in our commercial annals. Innumerable improvements and a constantly-increasing production have raised this branch of industry to a position of national importance, although its progress has been marked by a blind opposition on the part of the operatives, which has sometimes threatened to extinguish it altogether. From 1780, when the first pair of cotton stockings were produced, till 1817, the vicissitudes of its fortunes were most varied and interesting, since they comprised the constant and patient endeavours of inventors to effect improvements on the one hand, and the fearful and destructive riots of the Luddites on the other—a state of affairs which in 1811 produced an Act of Parliament making it death to break a stocking or lace frame, a piece of legislation which seems utterly to have failed in producing the desired result. The latest improvement in the manufacture of stockings bears no small resemblance to the first, since as William Lee achieved a victory over knitting, so Mr. Owen's invention is intended to abolish the similarly tedious process of darning. This improvement, too, seems to have had its origin in circumstances resembling those which first produced the "stocking-frame," since we have been told that it was during one of those domestic occasions when a pile of well-worn hose is collected for their periodical mending that Mr. Owen's sympathies were aroused on behalf of the good housewives who are so frequently called upon to devote eyes, fingers, and patience to a most ungenial task. Happily we live in times when it is not necessary to seek either royal or "distinguished" patronage to ensure the success of an invention which is likely to conduce to the public benefit or comfort. Given real utility and the means of rapid production, the result will be attained by public appreciation. Thus it is that the old town of Tewkesbury has recently started into fresh life, and is already the scene of renewed labour and activity. The fortunes of this ancient place have fluctuated strangely since the time when the Saxon hermit Taot built his cell there, and since the two Dukes of Mercia founded the monastery whose collegiate sanctuary is still the parish church. The Wars of the Roses have given place to other and far different struggles, and the clatter of machinery and the daily fight for food have been going on in the ancient streets. In a general election, it is true, the borough has had its share of importance, but otherwise the advances of this age of progress have too little influenced either the well-being of the town or the prosperity of its inhabitants, for it has participated but scantily even in those improvements which have been effected in its own particular branch of industry, while Nottingham has apparently absorbed the greater part of the hosiery trade.

Save the silk factory—established in the old theatre—it is many years since Tewkesbury has received any fresh commercial stimulus; and it is not too much to hope that the immense factory of the Patent Renewable Hosiery Company will be the means of restoring the fading fortunes of its hosiery trade, and of increasing the comfort of its poorer operatives. With respect to the building itself, although, like most other factories of any magnitude, its exterior presents but little architectural display, its very size constitutes a striking effect, and its immense chimney is one of the first objects seen on approaching the town. The internal arrangements are admirably contrived, both as to facilities for business and the comfort of the workpeople, of whom upwards of six hundred will shortly be employed. Our illustration represents one of the principal frame-rooms, all of which are immense and lofty apartments, well lighted, well ventilated, and warmed by the hot-air apparatus. The peculiarity which at first strikes the visitor is the absolute cleanliness of the whole establishment, and the profound silence, broken only by the strange sound emanating from some four hundred "stocking-frames."

Of the advantages of the "renewable stockings" this is not the place to speak; but, if they fulfil all the qualities which are attributed to them by the inventors, our countrywomen will lose very little time in adopting their advice—"to darn no more."

#### OPERA, CONCERTS, AND NEW MUSIC.

At Her Majesty's Theatre "Martha" has been revived, with Titiens and Giuglini in the principal parts.

At the Royal English Opera "The Night-Dancers" continues to be the great attraction. Next week, however, a new opera or operetta, entitled "The Marriage of Georgette," will be produced.

*Speak Gently of the Erring.* Written by the Rev. FREDERICK GEORGE LEE. Music by WILLIAM WEST. Shepherd.

A simple ballad (of which the subject is sufficiently indicated in the title), tastefully and sympathetically set to music.

*The Rifle Grey.* The Words by Captain C. F. SHAND. Adapted by R. ROY PATERSON. Paterson and Co., Edinburgh.

The volunteer movement has not yet produced anything very great in the way either of music or of literature, or poetic. It was inaugurated by some very ordinary verses, rather noisy than spirited, which appeared in the *Times* under the signature of "T." and which were more worthy of Tupper than of Tennyson; but, as the riflemen have "formed," it matters very little whether it was the Laureate, or Mr. Hans Bask, or Mr. Alfred Bate Richards, or who it was that incited them thereto. All sorts of polkas, waltzes, gallops, and quadrilles have been named "The Rifle" or "The Volunteer," and the number of serious and comic songs suggested by the "movement" would be quite alarming if we felt bound to give a separate account of each—an obligation which we certainly cannot recognise. The piece before us is called a volunteer song, and it is written to the old popular air of the "Keel Row." The notion at the base of this patriotic lyric is that the Line may take a pride in its red, the Navy boast of its blue, but that the "comely grey" is the colour for volunteers.

*Les Nuits d'Espagne.* Polka-mazurka. By ADRIAN TALESKY. Addison, Hollier, and Lucas.

This is a lively and graceful piece arranged by a well-known composer who has lately turned from music to the drama, and is now the director of the French plays at the "Bijou Theatre" attached to Her Majesty's.

*Dinorah, for Voice and Piano-forte.* Part I. Boosey and Sons. We are not going to write another article about "Dinorah," but simply to mention that Messrs. Boosey are publishing, or have published, in eight monthly parts, a complete edition of Meyerbeer's latest and, in many respects, best opera. The work is arranged for voice and piano-forte, with English and Italian words. It is excellently printed on good paper, and in a very convenient shape. The first number contains the overture (with the choral parts of the hymn, which forms such a striking feature in this admirable composition) and the opening chorus of goatherds and goatherdesses. As each of the eight numbers costs

only one shilling, this edition when completed will be the cheapest ever published, not only of "Dinorah" but of any opera.

*Dear Napoli.* Sung by Herr Mengis. The Poetry by W. H. BELLAMY. Composed by JOHN BARNETT. Cramer, Beale, and Chappell.

A song full of melody—mournful, tender, and thoroughly Italian—much superior, in all respects, to the general run of popular songs and songs on popular subjects.

*Minnie. I would dwell with Thee.* R. Cook and Co.

A "canzonet" composed for, and dedicated (by permission) to, Mr. Sims Reeves. It bears a general resemblance in style and form to other airs and ballads dedicated to Mr. Sims Reeves (we never, by-the-way, heard them called "canzonets" before), except that in this instance the composer has arbitrarily divided his time into two-crotchet instead of four-crotchet bars.

*The Ploughboy.* By BRINLEY RICHARDS. Cocks and Co.

Here Mr. Brinley Richards has transcribed for the piano, in an easy and effective style, the well-known air which lends its name to this piece.

*If thou must sing to-night.* Words by J. E. CARPENTER. Composed by BEINHARD MOLIQUE. Cocks and Co.

This is an exquisite little song; one of the most simple and beautiful that Herr Molique has composed. The perfect manner, by-the-way, in which Herr Molique adapts his music to the English words might as well be studied by many of our English musicians.

*Farmer's New Piano-forte Tutor.* Williams and Co.

A useful book for young beginners, containing much information that is valuable, and some which is indispensable. But it is not to be compared with Mr. Macfarren's "Clarina's Lesson-book," which is being brought out by the same publishers, and which, when it is completed (we have as yet only seen Part I.), will certainly be the best elementary method for the piano ever produced—indeed, judging from the first part, which we have examined carefully, we may say the only rational one ever conceived.

*'Twas Pleasant Morning in the Spring.* By E. J. LODER.

Williams and Co.

A pretty rural sort of ballad, quite worthy, in its way, of the talented composer of "The Night-Dancers."

*The Miserere from the Trovatore.* Arranged by HENRY FARMER.

Williams and Co.

*Quousque tandem?* . . . Still the "Miserere" and the "Ah Che la Morte" from the "Trovatore"! At least, however, Mr. Farmer knows how to transcribe this celebrated musical scene correctly, and does not amuse himself by mistranscribing it after the fashion of so many of our piano-forte adapters, who, under the pretence of being original, play foolish, and what the last century would have called "disgustful," tricks with all the most popular pieces in our modern operas.

#### THE EXECUTION OF MULLINS.

JAMES MULLINS, convicted of the murder of Mrs. Emsley, was on Monday hanged at Newgate, in the presence of 20,000 spectators. The criminal met his fate with calmness, steadfastly asserting his innocence of Mrs. Emsley's death. Just before he was led out to the gallows, Mullins handed to Mr. Alderman Abbot a final statement; and as an interest will, no doubt, be felt in this document, we print it exactly as it was written:—

I, James Mullins, do make this true statement against a charge of murder which has been committed on the night of the 13th of August, at Grove-road, Stepney, and for which crime I was charged and found guilty through the most false and gross perjury that was ever given in a court of justice. I do solemnly declare before my God and the public that I returned from my day's work on Monday evening, the 13th of August, between six and seven o'clock, as sworn to by a man named Tyrell, where I had been that day [at work, at 1, Temple-terrace, Collingwood-street, Bethnal-green. When I returned to my own home, as above stated, I remained with my two sons in my room talking to them till supper, and afterwards retired to bed, and I do declare that I did not leave my bed till about eight o'clock next morning, the 14th of August.

I also solemnly declare that the two witnesses from Hoxton, named Remnant, a tailor by trade, and Mitchell, a dock labourer, I confess to my God that every word they have sworn against me was totally false and untrue. They swore their falsehoods against me in the hope of obtaining money, the produce of my blood, as the man Mitchell had stated on his cross-examination by that high-talented counsellor, Mr. Best. The above-named men have caused my poor wife to be made a widow, and my poor children fatherless. There was a boot produced by the police which was found in a dust-hole at 12, Orford-street, Chelsea, where I had lived, but had left three weeks before the boot was found. This said boot belonged to a man named Mr. Mahoney, who had lived in the front parlour of said house, but had left some time before, and now lives in Prince's-street, Drury-lane. This man came forward on Friday evening, but was too late to give evidence that the shoe was his. He had cast it away when living at the above-named house. This shoe may have created an effect on the minds of the jury. I do solemnly declare that I never saw the boot till it was produced at the Thames Police Court.

As regards Sergeant Tanner's evidence, he did not do me justice as to what happened in the shed. I drew, first, his attention to some bricks and wood that lay near the flag and door. This he never mentioned in court. The flag was the only thing he mentioned, in order to make it appear that I must have some knowledge of it [here nearly two lines of the manuscript have been carefully erased with a pen], although I believe Emma to be innocent of the murder of Mrs. Emsley.

I declare I never came out of my room from between six and seven on the evening of Monday, the 13th of August, until I got up from my bed on Tuesday morning, the 14th, my two sons sleeping in the same room with me. My two sons have sworn that they slept in the same room with their father. I ask any man of a family if there was a charge of any kind brought against him, as there was against me, when at his own home and in his bed, who could he apply to but his own family to clear him of any charge that may be preferred against him? My children proved the truth, but the truth was not believed. Those persons who proved nothing but lies have sworn my life away by the blackest and most foul perjury that was ever given.

I make this statement in order to let the public know that my life has been taken away by the most gross and most false-swearing evidence that was ever given in a court of justice, all through the hopes of getting money.

I say that they have no right to any part of the reward, and I hope they will get none of it.

I beg most sincerely that all the religious and charitable people of England will extend their hand to my poor widow and fatherless children, in order that they may gain a livelihood for themselves. The Rev. Mr. O'Callaghan, of 22, Finsbury-circus, has kindly consented to receive any donations for my poor family, who are in the greatest destitution through the charge that has been made against me. My best thanks is due to Mr. Hubert Wood, my solicitor, of 1, Coleman-street-buildings, and to Counsellor Best, for their kind attention taken in my case; and to the two Sheriffs; also to the Governor and Dr. Gibson.

JAMES MULLINS.

In contrast to this document, a letter has been received at Newgate from an official connected with a county prison in which Mullins was at one time confined. The writer says:—

His conduct here was very bad, and required constant watching by the officers. He was removed to Dartmoor with another convict as incurable in November, 1853. His attack on me was while crossing Dartmoor hills. On account of the difficult road to Dartmoor prison it was usual to let the convicts walk up one or two of the steepest hills. On this occasion, while walking they they contrived to pick up a large stone each, and when about getting into the cab Mullins aimed a desperate blow at me with his stone, with the intention to take my life, and so to effect their escape. Immediately Mullins struck me he made a snatch at my pocket where the keys of the irons were, but, fortunately, the blow not having the desired effect as anticipated, I was enabled to trip up his heels, and with the assistance of the cabman I succeeded in securing them. The blow struck me on the left cheek bone, which it almost broke, and I still carry the mark to this day. Not content with attacking me, on approaching the prison he "acted" drunk, saying at the time, "I will have that jacket off your back somehow," but it was seen by all the authorities that he was only acting.

#### LAW AND CRIME.

THEY have hanged Mullins, to the great delight of everybody, except, perhaps, the enlightened jury who are said to have discussed his guilt on the night preceding the sentence over a capital supper, with a liberal allowance of grog. We except these highly-intelligent persons from the general attribution of joy, because, after all, it cannot be pleasant to them to find, after convicting a prisoner upon the shabbiest, shallowest evidences of supposed guilt ever brought forward to mislead a jury, that strong evidence exists that Mullins did not commit the crime for which he suffered. We have already pointed out the rottenness of the so-called circumstantial evidence against this defunct ruffian, and have shown that, taking the presumptive testimony against him at its utmost value, it went no farther than to prove his possession of the property of the murdered woman, and hence, constructively, his complicity in the crime. In that complicity we fully believe. We will admit further that, in all probability, so far as appears, Mullins actually planned the murder. But we now propose, firstly, to show the weight to be attached to the statement of Mullins, and, secondly, a reason why the matter of the Stepney murder should not be considered as terminated by his death. Firstly, there is the strong inducement towards the manufacture of evidence held out by the present impolitic system of reward. Three hundred pounds, be it remembered, are to be scrambled for among the police and the witnesses for the prosecution. Hence comes that kind of evidence against the prisoner which the Judge, Chief Baron Pollock, characterised as "idle dreaming" on the part of two of the witnesses. Hence the hammer which was sworn to correspond with the wounds, with which it had never been fitted, which hammer was found free from the slightest tinge of blood in its minutest crevice, and which the Judge declared ought never to have been produced at all. Hence the tape found under the microscope to correspond with another piece from which the unassisted eye proved it to be materially different by that very ocular test of size and thickness which the microscope destroyed. Hence that mysterious single boot, with its convenient three hairs, suggested to have been those of the murdered woman, but not even proved to have been human. We are not for a moment attempting to whitewash the memory of Mullins. We believe that while such an institution as the gallows exists a more fitting pendant than Mullins could scarcely be found. This has been everybody's thought, and that is why he has been hanged. It is at all times difficult to prove a negative; but in this particular case strong negative evidence exists in the last statement of the convict, if proper weight be attached thereto. Mullins happens to have been a Roman Catholic. He was attended, from his condemnation to his death, by a Roman Catholic priest. The principles of the Roman creed require, before absolution, full confession. A priest, having received such a confession, imposes certain conditions before absolution. He will not allow the penitent to persist in sin by attempting to cast his guilt upon others, or to dispute the justice of a righteous sentence. It would be adding to crime were a Catholic convicted of murder to leave, by his dying declaration, any imputation upon another of his own particular sin. He is not, however, compelled to disclose publicly the name of any other by whom the crime may have been actually committed. Now, analyse, upon these principles, the last statement of Mullins, who declares that he "will not go before God with a lie in his mouth." He never denies his complicity, he does not say even that he is not morally guilty of the murder. He absolves from the crime the man Emma, upon whom he attempted to fix it, having been stimulated thereto by the reward, which afterwards, by a thoroughly dramatic justice, brought the evidence against himself. But he no less solemnly declares himself to have been convicted on false evidence, and persists in his assertion that he had never seen the boot produced as his, until it was brought forth in the court as a proof against him. And, with respect to the witnesses for the prosecution, this portion of his statement is not without significance:—

I make this statement in order that the public may know that my life has been taken away by the most gross and false evidence ever given in a court of justice, all through the hopes of getting money. I say that they have no right to any part of the reward, and I hope they will get none of it.

This means, if we interpret rightly, the reward is yet to be earned. And this we thoroughly believe. Thief, spy, false witness, murderer's accomplice, as we believe Mullins to have been, we still agree with him that the reward for the apprehension of the murderer of Mrs. Emsley has yet to be earned. But, if so, it may be asked, why did not Mullins save his own life by revealing the secret of his undeniable possession of the proceeds of the crime? Because, by so doing, he must necessarily have betrayed the secret of his own complicity, and probably have sacrificed two lives instead of one. Besides, who can tell what ties may have subsisted between him and the actual manual perpetrator—ties possibly sufficient to account for Mullins's possession of the property without in any way demonstrating his innocence? It was expedient that Mullins should be hanged. The press thought so, and refrained from advocating his cause in the face of the glaring deficiency of this evidence against him. But it is also expedient that the murderer of Mrs. Emsley shall be hanged, and it is not expedient that the reward offered for this purpose should be applied for the benefit of those who, by a certain amount of swearing more or less true, and of tangible evidence more or less worthless, have contrived to rid society of one of its most undesirable members.

A case appearing in the police reports respecting the robbery of £150 in bank-notes affords an opportunity of giving a useful hint of the best plan to be pursued in such matters, and which we gather from an old volume published a hundred years ago in relation to street thieves. It is as follows:—If robbed of bank-notes, do not advertise the numbers of the notes as being known. If you do, the notes will be at once forwarded to the Continent, and your chance of their recovery will be hopeless; whereas, if you have the tact to advertise them as unknown, and forthwith to give notice at the Bank of England of the theft and of the numbers, the chances are that they will be presented there within a very short period, and that the thief will be easily traced.

It may be remembered that some months ago we narrated the trial of an action brought by a marine-storekeeper against the proprietor of the *Daily Telegraph* for publishing an article reflecting upon a handbill issued by the plaintiff in the course of his business. The *Telegraph* printed certain remarks made by Alderman Humphrey at Guildhall on the subject of this handbill, there brought under his notice, and headed the report "Encouragement to Servants to Rob their Masters." Moreover, the *Telegraph* published a leading article in which the same idea was carried out in terse and emphatic diction. The Judge directed the jury to consider the handbill as a publication amenable, as such, to newspaper criticism, and the jury returned a verdict for the defendant, in accordance with such direction. During the present term the defendant moved to set aside the verdict on the ground of misdirection. Mr. Justice Byles, in discharging the rule with the concurrence of the Court, expressed the following opinion:—

I can see no distinction between a handbill, or an advertisement published to all the world, and a book. Both are literary productions submitted to the public, and both are subject to the same criticism. The form in which they appear can make no difference. Mr. Alderman Humphrey's comments were proper and laudable, and I can say as much of the article in the newspaper. On these grounds I am of opinion the rule should be discharged, and, in addition, I think it is a mercy to the plaintiff our doing so, because if the case were to be submitted to another jury and he got a verdict it would only be for nominal damages.

We last week mentioned a case which appeared to be of some public importance, in relation to gas companies. A person had summoned a gas company for refusing, after due notice, to supply him with gas, upon the ground that arrears from a former tenant of the premises were still due. The case was last week adjourned. The complainant has since been nonsuited, as it appeared to the magistrate that there was some degree of collusion between him and the former tenant. Consequently the question involved is still undecided.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.—It appears from a letter in the *Limerick Reporter* that a grand banquet is to be given to the Limerick, Clare, and Tipperary contingents of the late Irish Brigade, on Monday evening, the 3rd of December, in the theatre of that city; and that General Lamoriciere, Major O'Reilly, Cardinal Wiseman, and Archbishop Cullen will attend.







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11. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 93(463):1303-1310, 1998.









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